

FBIS

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FRG PAPER ON SOVIET ASSESSMENT OF DISARMAMENT, ARMS RACE

DW301336 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 Jul 79 p 25 DW

[Report by correspondent Anton-Andreas Guha]

[Text] Fear is a bad adviser. It is often based on information gaps. This causes one to look at things in a one-sided or distorted way. In the emotionally sensitive field of security policy, such things as defense, armament and disarmament, fear and prejudice can become dangerous because they can cause one to demonize an assumed antagonist and take his most aggressive intentions for granted (worst case thinking) and thus one might over-react. It is, therefore, literally of vital importance to create for oneself as realistic a picture of the motives of the antagonist as possible. Why, for instance, do the Soviets engage in arming? Do they feel threatened--by NATO? How do they justify that? What reasons do they see for the arms race? What ideas do they have regarding arms control? How do they assess the intentions and motives of the West? Our member of the editorial staff Anton Andreas Guha had the opportunity to interview renowned politicians and military experts in Moscow on this subject. His report reflects Soviet opinion without commenting critically on every individual case. (the Editorial Board)

"Look what there is to the alleged Soviet danger," Daniel Proektor, one of the most well-versed Soviet military scientists, a former colonel and professor at the famous Frunze Military Academy, whips out a pencil and maps out with a few lines a strategic sketch of Europe; a wide bow behind Moscow marks the range of nuclear arms carriers NATO has ready as means of deterrence in an emergency in the present nonwar state: Starfighters, Phantoms F-111, F-4, Vulcan bombers, Pershing missiles, the new plane Tornado, carriers and missile cruisers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, nuclear submarines in northern seas, and launching sites and runways in Turkey. "If this machinery is unleashed, what will remain of the western part of the Soviet Union?" Proektor, one of the defense ministry advisers gives the answer himself: "Nothing but a lifeless desert."

So deterrence works? Proektor does not accept the objection that planes as delivery means of nuclear arms in the medium-range field are rather useless in view of the defense measures that have been perfected. On the other hand, however, NATO pilots at best would only have a chance to jump out of bed and say a Lord's Prayer once the Soviets were to make a preventive strike with their feared SS-20 missiles. Proektor says that first of all, "the Soviet Union would never be the first power to use nuclear arms." Second, naval-based U.S. nuclear arms delivery means are invulnerable; Third, it was NATO that expressly reserved for itself the right to use nuclear arms first in case of a conflict with conventional arms. After all, you can read that in print. Proposals by the Soviet Union to ban by contractual agreement the first use of nuclear arms have always been rejected.

From a Soviet point of view the SS-20 medium-range missiles just establish a balance vis-a-vis the nuclear threat of NATO below the strategic threshold. They are a means of deterrence, "and that only theoretically," maintains retired Gen Mikhail Milstein, professor at the Arbatov Institute which is part of the Soviet academy of Sciences. The United States, the assumed main antagonist, says the military scientist who is also well known in the West, would not be touched in conflict fought in Europe with such arms, so no direct deterrence takes place either.

In view of this fact he discards the argument that the European NATO members are running the worst risk because the outcome in even just a tactical nuclear war would most likely turn out to be fatal. This is hairsplitting, he maintains. Almost 160 million Soviet citizens and the biggest part of the industries are located within the range of these NATO arms. "That is decisive for us."

Milstein's colleague Lev Semeyko adds: Since Denmark, for example, has no bases for nuclear arms carriers, it has no need to fear a Soviet retaliatory strike. Those, however, who maintain nuclear arms and bases on their territory must realize the risk they run. You cannot "defend" anything in the way of protecting it in nuclear war. The term "defense" has lost its meaning in the age of nuclear arms.

Only after lengthy discussions did the Soviet military experts indicate that the SS-20 missiles, which recently created fear and horror in the FRG and a call for an "answer" last but not least are supposed to deter France with its "force de frappe." Here, too the Soviets are in a dilemma: On the one hand, they do not want to launch a loud political offensive so as not to push France completely back into NATO. On the other hand, however, Paris, in an almost unnoticed way and so to speak in the wake of the general East-West dispute, has rearmed its "force de frappe" strictly rejecting participation in any arms control negotiations.

In late May Defense Minister Yvon Bourges announced proudly that in the near future France's strategic strike force would be developed to such an extent that it will produce serious deterrence vis-a-vis both superpower. Maybe the minister was exaggerating, but the Soviets from their security standpoint would be fools to disregard the growing French potential that long ago ceased to be a "force de frappe". Why don't you exert pressure on the French and make them see reason before getting excited about our SS-20?" asked the Soviet discussion partners.

Also there are almost 1 billion Chinese in back of the Russians whose leaders hammer it into them daily that the "Kremlin hegemonists are our enemy number one," Beijing's nuclear potential does not cause any sleepless nights for the Soviets because it amounts presently to just 1 percent of the worldwide capacities, says Gregoriy Ragulin, scientist at Moscow's Far Eastern Institute. "But in 10 or 20 years they would be a real threat," presuming that the present leadership remains in power, he added cunningly. Semeyko summarized the problem from a Soviet point of view as follows: The USSR cannot conclude arms control agreements such as SALT II with the United States while a number of potential antagonists such as China, Great Britain and France continue their arming undisturbed.

You can almost feel resignation on the part of leading Soviet politicians as well as the determination to make political detente depend in the future more on military detente. Aleksandr Bondarenko, chief of the Third European Department of the Moscow Foreign Ministry and member of the collective management, warned the federal government against stationing medium-range missiles in the future. It ought to examine whether such a step would serve its interests.

Valentin Falin, ambassador to Bonn for many years and who presently holds a high position in the Central Committee, goes one step further: If we do not succeed quickly in decreasing the present arms level to a lower ceiling, it will be "very difficult" to continue the policy of detente. If NATO in late fall this year should decide to develop medium-range missiles, "the Soviet Union will give an appropriate answer; that is 100 percent certain." Moscow will not permit the balance in this field to be upset; Falin who certainly reflects the general assessment of the most important Soviet decisionmaking body, views the continuing arms race, despite SALT and effective chances to eliminate confrontation, as a deep dark pessimist. So it seems to a visitor, although Falin claims to be a realist.

Pondering as if he were speaking to himself, Falin enumerates all the proposals his government or the Warsaw Pact states together have made the past year to slow down the arms race. They were either plainly rejected or not answered at all. The proposal made in May last year to discuss "grey area weapons," for example, was rejected; no answer was given to the proposal of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers to intensify confidence building measures or to renounce the use of nuclear arms. "It is as if we were speaking to deaf people," ponders Falin.

On 8 June last year the Soviet Union even accepted demands of the West during the Vienna MBFR negotiations, but even then no official reaction was noted by the Kremlin despite statements to the contrary. "We are under the impression that regardless of what we might suggest or what proposals we may make, the NATO states will continue along their path. The West is not prepared for detente, it needs a certain measure of tension."

The Central Committee member does not hide his embitterment at the Soviet Union being depicted as representing a war danger while from his point of view "the United States persistently prepares for nuclear war and will be the first to use such arms." This assessment by a significant Soviet party politician must be alarming even if you concede that personal disappointment does not bring influence to bear on the tough business of politics and even if you attribute this approach to a personal attitude.

Does not the U.S. government think loudly about setting up a standby military unit for occupying the Mideast oil fields in an emergency, asks Falin? Do not American senators (such as Samuel Nunn) frankly say that the Soviet Union ought to "arm to death?" Does not President Carter's decision to develop a mobile MX missile fit exactly into that picture? Does not the arms race continue to receive new impulses because the United States is "very far" advanced in the technological area? (A military scientist put it more clearly: They are superior to us.) "We know," says Falin, quoting another example, "what NATO experts in their internal analyses think of the Warsaw Pact armed forces. They do not mention any danger, outwardly, however, they speak completely differently ?in private. They speak with a split tongue. That is not a particularly good idea."

The West should just imagine, Falin demands, the Soviets, as the Americans in their "Global Shield" maneuvers, testing a nuclear emergency situation, by alerting all bases, aiming all missiles and dispatching bombers, although with fake bombs, to fly close to the border--and all this without any warning in advance. In the West there would have been at least an outcry of indignation or not panic. "If this should this be done 10 or 20 times it might turn out to be serious some time."

In saying this, Falin wanted to point out that the Soviet Union sees no reason why it should trust the West more than vice versa. One feels fear in the Soviet Union, too; one feels intimidated for objective reasons that can be proved. The objection that the Soviet Union is armed much more than it should be for security reasons, and that the fear of the West in part results from all this, has been rejected by Milstein and Semeyko; they did not even accept this with regard to the conventional armed forces. Within a short time NATO will have 193,000 antitank missiles with a 90 percent accuracy in hitting the target. "That many tanks do not exist in the whole world," says Semeyko. As an example he says, "how should we go about an attack?" Soviet tanks that are qualitatively inferior to such Western tanks as the "Leopard" are meant to be defensive arms to ward off an attack and to launch a counteroffensive. In the conventional field, too, a balanced situation exists on the whole.

The Soviet discussion partners frankly admit that pressing arms costs create quite some headache for the political leadership. "We could double the living standard of the populace within a few weeks if we did not have these enormous defense expenditures," says Gregoriy Regulin. The others make similar statements, the enormous development projects in Siberia and the southern republics devour enormous amounts together with modernization of agriculture and many industrial branches. It was difficult for the responsible persons to dampen the standard of living through recent price increases, a standard of living that had increased considerably in past years. "We do not enjoy spending one ruble for the military," said Lev Semeyko. Moscow does not need an arms industry to create jobs, "and if we say to a plant director that as of tomorrow he must build tractors instead of tanks, he will do it."

From talks with competent Soviet politicians and military scientists one can gather the impression that they feel intimidated by the West and that they can give good reasons for it, that they most clearly realize the hazard of a military conflict and that one can believe they want to decrease this risk through arms control agreements or even real disarmament measures. Doubts would be unreal in the true sense of the word because you cannot ignore the scars of the 1941-45 catastrophe in the Soviet Union: Volgograd, Vyazma, Smolensk, Kiev, Kharkov, Minsk--no house here is older than 35 years. This does not take into **consideration** about 20 million casualties.

Yet an impression remains that is depressing: The Soviets are unable to imagine that the West is afraid of them and their military power, for whatever reasons. One certainly cannot reduce the reasons for the arms race to purely psychological matters, but the inability to accept that there is fear on the other side, which inability then works to determine one's own actions, permits the existence of mutual images as enemies to remain unchanged. So every side is convinced that it wants peace, while simultaneously imputing guilt for the arms race to the other side.

ZAMYATIN DISCUSSES SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS, MBFR

LD010150 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] This year has seen many initiatives from the Soviet Union aimed at complementing the relaxation of international tensions with relaxation in the military field. This point was stressed by Leonid Zamyatin, heading the Soviet Communist Party's International Information Department, in his address over Soviet television. He spoke on a special program devoted to the fourth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the European conference. To begin with, Leonid Zamyatin stressed, the Soviet Union proposed to examine and adopt appropriate measures to reduce the military confrontation in central Europe between the Warsaw Treaty member states and those of NATO. In this context of paramount significance is the proposal tabled by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to undertake a commitment against a first-strike use of both nuclear and conventional weapons. Among other initiatives the Soviet Union proposed to its Western partners to consider steps aimed at strengthening mutual trust. These steps are a logical followup of the Helsinki Final Act. But now, bearing in mind the experience amassed, the socialist community nations suggest that this should be extended to major military exercises, including naval exercises, if they are held in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other states. This arrangement is also to cover air force exercises. It is likewise envisaged to issue notifications about major troop movements. Advanced notifications like that would exclude misunderstandings and errors fraught with serious consequences.

Touching on the Vienna armed forces and arms reduction talks, Leonid Zamyatin said that unfortunately the talks had been marking time for several years now. Our Western partners, he said, were to blame for this. Back in 1976 the Western countries suggested that the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO exchange data on the size of each other's forces in central Europe. Correspondingly, the Warsaw Treaty states declared they had 987,300 men, NATO said it had 981,000 men. The strength of the ground forces was 805,000 for the Warsaw Treaty and 791,000 for NATO. It would have been expedient to proceed from this level toward the ceiling of 900,000 both for the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Instead, the Western powers launched into endless disputes which have been going on since 1978. The Western side claims the information furnished by the Warsaw Treaty countries does not tally with that possessed by NATO. But when Soviet representatives at the talks asked where the NATO information comes from, their Western counterparts are reticent. They just keep arguing about the figures and nothing else.

Now, why can't the Soviet Union comply? Because we don't have such forces, Leonid Zamyatin stressed. Since 1975, when the Vienna talks began, we didn't add even a single soldier to our troops in Europe. Western countries intend to station in Federal Germany improved versions of medium-range missiles which can reach the Soviet territory. This is being done at the insistence of the United States and this could mean a greater NATO military strength in Europe and not its reduction. That is why the Western powers are procrastinating the Vienna talks. The socialist states, Leonid Zamyatin went on to say, also suggested to hold this year an all-European political conference. The agreements reached at that conference should be taken up later by a meeting in Madrid of the participants in the Helsinki conference. The Madrid meeting, Leonid Zamyatin remarked, could be successful only if it would examine all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act in their entirety, including steps aimed at reducing military tensions in Europe.

CPSU'S ALIYEV, U.S. YOUNG POLITICIANS DELEGATION DISCUSS SALT

LD301541 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 16 July G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received the participants of the seminar of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations and American Council of Young Politicians which was held in Baku.

The USSR attaches great significance, Comrade Aliyev noted, to mutual relations between the two great powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--and their role in the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe. That is why Soviet people are so unanimous in their positive assessment of the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Vienna meeting with President J. Carter and the signing of the SALT II treaty and the other Soviet-American documents. The working people of Azerbaijan join the rest of the Soviet people in expressing the hope that the accords reached in Vienna will mark the beginning of a new stage in Soviet-American relations for the good of the peoples of our countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

Comrade Aliyev answered the guests' questions.

We are satisfied not only with the discussions within the framework of the seminar but also with the unofficial meetings and conversations with representatives of Soviet youth, said James (O'Neill), general adviser to the Committee of Public Companies and member of the council Board of Trustees. In summing up the results of our meetings it can be said that we regard it as the duty of young politicians to improve relations between the countries irrespective of whether they support the SALT II treaty, abstain or oppose it. And even if the treaty is not ratified we will take it upon ourselves to seek other ways of improving relations between the USSR and the United States. We are living in the same world and must continue to work for the cause of peace and mutual understanding between our peoples and countries.

E.F. Dzhebrailov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, V.G. Lordkipanidze, first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, and I.A. Aliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan Committee of Youth Organizations, participated in the conversation.

'JOINT STATEMENT' READ AT GENEVA ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

ID311814 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 31, TASS--speaking today at meeting of the Disarmament Committee, USSR representative V.L. Israeliyan read out a joint statement of the delegations of the USSR and the USA on the course of the bilateral talks on banning chemical weapons.

During a recent meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the USA in Vienna, the report says, both sides confirmed the importance of general, complete and verifiable banning of chemical weapons and agreed to intensify their efforts to prepare a concerted joint proposal to be submitted to the Disarmament Committee. The delegations of the USSR and the USA are being guided by this provision in the course of the new round of bilateral talks that opened on July 16.

Noting in a joint statement that the USSR and the USA reached agreement on a number of questions connected with the banning of chemical weapons and that the talks continue on other questions, the sides stress that they will be exerting all efforts to conclude the bilateral talks as soon as possible and to submit the joint initiative on this important and extremely complex problem to the disarmament committee.

At the same meeting, Britain's delegate presented to the Disarmament Committee a joint report on the course of the talks between the USSR, USA and Britain on the treaty to ban nuclear weapon tests in all media and the protocol to it concerning peaceful nuclear blasts. The report says that a considerable degree of accord has already been reached among the three sides participating in the talks. The delegations of the USSR, USA and Britain assure the Disarmament Committee that they will be exerting every effort to bring the talks to the speediest and successful conclusion.

TOKYO CONFERENCE ON BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS OPENS

ID311000 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 31, TASS--An international conference for the prohibition of nuclear weapons was opened in the Japanese capital today. It is attended by delegations from 20 countries, including the Soviet Union, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Iraq and also representatives of 15 international organizations. The conference participants are discussing topical questions of expanding the struggle for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and for curbing the arms race, for lasting peace on earth.

SUPERIORITY OF MARXISM OVER BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY DEMONSTRATED

LD301233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof V. Mshveniyeradze article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front: "Detente and Bourgeois Political Science"]

[Text] The seventies will go down in history as a time of the activation of the masses in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension. Thanks primarily to the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the other socialist community countries, detente has become the leading trend in international development. The successful completion of the Vienna talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter and the signing of the SALT II treaty and other documents are an important step toward further improving the international climate. New horizons are also opening up for the creative development of political thought in investigating ways of strengthening world peace.

The peace program elaborated by the 24th and developed by the 25th CPSU congresses is a development of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems put forward by V.I. Lenin and a concretization of that principle in conformity with contemporary conditions. Leninism as a political teaching emerged and grew up in the struggle against reactionary bourgeois sociopolitical thought and against various attempts to distort Marxism. It has been embodied practically in real socialism and in the development of the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation struggle.

As for bourgeois political science, it is still elaborated within its characteristic traditions. During the cold war years in the capitalist countries and particularly the United States, political science, as a reflection of political phenomena and institutions and of the relaxation between the different political systems, was to a considerable extent subordinated to the interests of "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Its doctrines fulfilled a triple task. There were apologetics for capitalism, although these were sometimes accompanied by criticism of nonfundamental defects of capitalism; attempts to defame Marxist-Leninist political thought and the practice of the communist and workers movement, and the struggle to keep the developing countries within imperialism's ambit.

Since life itself demonstrated the discrepancy between bourgeois theories and the objective course of events, reaction's timeservers produced new doctrines. Thus various versions of the theory of convergence emerged in the sixties. Its spokesmen often made no secret of the fact that they had in mind the "absorption" of socialism by capitalism. Anticomunism became more sophisticated and adapted to the conditions of world development. Nevertheless, the appearance of this theory objectively signified a definite recognition of socialism, its successes and its historical prospects. It was also evidence of bourgeois ideologists' abandonment of recognition of an independent, "pure" line of development for capitalism.

The fundamental question of our time--the need for detente as an alternative to thermo-nuclear war--was brought to the fore in interstate relations at the beginning of the seventies. Western political scientists' reaction to this process is contradictory.

Some, displaying realism, approach the problem of detente with a sense of responsibility and advocate dialog with the Marxists. Thus American Professor H. Alker calls for study of "the profoundly elaborated concepts of Marxist-Leninist thought" and for recognition that the dynamism and diversity of existing political reality are incompatible with lasting peace.

"A peace which runs counter to the trends of objective development or which rejects necessary changes in individual countries," he writes, "is a peace without a firm foundation." French political scientist M. Merle stresses the importance of studying the questions connected with peace policy because "when political science deals directly with the problem of peace it is effectively dealing with mankind's future."

Others adopt opposite standpoints. They do not verbally reject detente but they utilize it to combat communist theory and practice. Concepts are put forward which justify a tough political course, the position of strength and the "linkage" of detente with interference in other peoples' internal affairs. The detente policy is overtly regarded as a deal, as a trade in principles. The peace-loving policy of the CPSU and real socialism is distorted and the provocative myth of the "Soviet threat" is foisted on people.

All this is often accompanied by demands for "political pluralism"--that is, the creation of a multitude of political parties in the Soviet Union--and also for an abandonment of the ideological struggle. This approach undermines the policy of peace, and discredits the idea of detente which is designed to be an instrument for creating an atmosphere of mutual trust in international relations.

The Marxist-Leninist teaching provides theoretically substantiated and practically verified answers to the questions of pluralism and the relationship between the detente process and the ideological struggle. The capitalist society's "pluralism" is based on the existence of antagonistic classes--the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and also intermediate social strata. Marx and Engels revealed the main inner motive force of capitalist society behind the external and sometimes chaotic clash of economic interests and political opinions--the antagonistic contradiction between labor and capital, between the working class and the capitalists whose interests are reexpressed by different political parties.

The class analysis of "pluralism" reveals the simple truth: It does not insure equality. "Pluralism" is advertised as the criterion of democracy but is utilized as a counterweight to the theory of the class struggle, in order to disorientate political thinking. American political scientist A. Hacker even believes that "the concept of pluralism has rendered harmless class-based politics." However, the truth is that there can be no extraclass or supraclass politics in a society torn by class contradictions.

However, there must be no underestimation of the fact that some people, even within the ranks of the workers movement, are still captive to bourgeois propaganda and regard political "pluralism" as a manifestation of democracy. "Pluralism" is valuable to the capitalist state's ruling class because, while creating the illusion of the free expression of opposing opinions, it essentially guarantees the dominance of the bourgeois opinion in political decisionmaking. Marx and Engels noted: The class which controls the means of physical production at the same time also controls the means of spiritual production and by virtue of this the ideas of those who have no means of spiritual production are in general subordinated to the ruling class."

Socialism ended antagonistic classes and the illusions implanted by the bourgeoisie by insuring society's headway toward social homogeneity and political unity. To "link" the problem of detente and peace with "pluralism" is to substitute questions of society's domestic political structure for questions of interstate relations.

One would have thought that the devotees of "pluralism" who advocate a multitude of political and ideological opinions ought to recognize the struggle of opposing views. However, they put forward the thesis (which essentially refutes their own concept of "pluralism") that detente is incompatible with Marxist-Leninist ideology's struggle against bourgeois ideology. In reality the ideological struggle is waged both in the capitalist countries and in the international arena. In the first instance it is conditioned by the existence of antagonistic classes and in the second by the existence of opposing social systems and the anti-imperialist national liberation movement. These are interconnected aspects of a single process.

Socialist ideology and its revolutionary essence are creative--they are aimed at building a communist society. Of course, socialist ideology rejects everything that runs counter to the interests of the working class and all the working people and impedes social progress.

Being incapable of putting forward positive ideals, bourgeois ideology has focused its efforts on fulfilling negative tasks--preaching anticommunism, anti-Marxism and anti-Sovietism which in the last few years have been joined by antidetente concepts. "Psychological warfare"--a sophisticated system for utilizing propaganda and the mass news and communication media for ideological preparation for war--remains an important component of these efforts and is a barrier in the way of detente.

The detente process and the peace policy do not rule out but necessarily assume an ideological struggle. But the ideological struggle must be waged by ideological means. The employment of military force is an expression of ideological impotence.

A number of political scientists have put forward the theory of "positive" peace whose essence is not to be confined to the interpretation of peace as the absence of war ("negative peace"); the concept is to incorporate a program of international cooperation. This is an important question. The understanding by Marxists and non-Marxists of the ways of implementing the policy of peace and the principles of peaceful coexistence may not coincide in every respect. However, what is essential is their common desire to strengthen peace via detente and disarmament.

The idea of "positive" peace emerged as a response to the restricted understanding of detente and the absence of war as ultimate goals. Such an interpretation is sometimes attributed to Marxists. This requires explanation. The Marxist-Leninist approach to the relationship between peace policy and the detente process is specific and realistic. At the present historical stage the need to materialize detente and the supplementing of political detente by military detente are the main link. Detente is the immediate aim and at the same time the condition of the consolidation of peace. In its turn peace is not an aim in itself but a condition for social progress. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted: "We are motivated by one idea: To cherish and strengthen peace and to enable the peoples to wholly focus their efforts and resources on creative aims. It is then that full scope will be opened up for mankind's social progress."

Certain political scientists, displaying excessive academicism, regard detente as the corner of politicians, statesmen and military men but not of scientists. This approach represents an attempt to "depoliticize" political science.

This position reflects the gap which exists in capitalist countries between practical politics and political science and the desire of a number of political scientists to relieve themselves of responsibility for the policy pursued by their governments. Of course, the political scientist must not be ascribed greater responsibility than he has. But the scientists' duty is great. By carefully considering today's tense and changing political reality he can reveal hidden cause-and-effect relationships, demystify the alienated nature of many political institutions of power in the capitalist countries and employ his knowledge to serve general human interests and primarily world peace, the road to which runs via detente.

Political thought is formed in the struggle of opinions and in finding scientifically substantiated solutions of the most urgent problems. The International Political Science Association's world congress which is to be held in Moscow in August may be of great importance in this connection. The debates between representatives of many of the world's countries will be a serious test of the effectiveness of political thought, a stimulus for a new scientific quest and a touchstone for the congress participants' political realism and sense of responsibility.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CEMA COUNTRIES MEET IN BRATSK

LD241456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A conference of representatives from CEMA countries is taking place in Bratsk, convened by the CEMA Standing Commission on Standardization. Specialists in the fields of power and electrical engineering from the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union will confirm planned standards for the exploitation of electro-technical equipment, review methods for testing electrical transmission lines and various apparatus.

PRAVDA VIEWS BLOC TIES, U.S. RELATIONS, NEAR EAST

LD301215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] In international life midsummer is usually regarded as a slack period. The parliaments of many countries recess for the summer vacation and the capitals of states become quiet--people make for the "bosom of nature" and, as they say in the West, the "silly season"--the height of the vacation period--sets in. But the present accelerated course of social development has destroyed these familiar notions. The last week of July has once again been marked by a broad stream of information about great and important events which are stirring the world public.

The socialist world is in the grip of ebullient creative work. The national economies of the CEMA member states are developing dynamically. They now account for approximately one-third of world industrial production. Close cooperation among the socialist countries, in which the working masses themselves take a direct part, is becoming an organic part of the life of the builders of a new society. This cooperation is based on the unity of the fraternal peoples and their common aims and aspirations.

The capitalist world is encountering increasingly acute economic, political and social difficulties. The shocks of economic and political disorders are shaking the United States. Britain is encountering serious problems in its economy. An increase in inflation and unemployment is once again to be observed in the capitalist countries. Militarist circles are continuing to entice the Western countries onto the dangerous path of the arms race and are exacerbating the situation in the Near East, Africa and other regions of the planet.

The mighty forces of socialism, peace and democracy are fettering the actions of the champions of war and quelling their ardor. However, even today the situation in the world by no means makes for calm and complacency. The peoples' struggle for ending the arms race and for disarmament and world peace is continuing. It cannot ease up for a single day or even a single hour.

Common Aims

Following the behest of the great Lenin, who pointed to the tremendous significance of unity and the closest cooperation among peoples following the path of socialism, the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties are taking constant pains to deepen their all-round ties. A very important place is occupied in this matter by the friendly summit meetings, which have become a good tradition.

Last week in the Crimea cordial talks took place between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia. Having noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation is continuing to grow stronger at all levels, the participants in the conversation stressed the need for the further expansion of production sharing and specialization both on a bilateral basis and also in the context of the implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation programs approved by CEMA.

On 27 July there was a meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which took place in a cordial atmosphere. [paragraph continues]

During the conversation the successful development of multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR was noted with satisfaction. The two peoples are indebted to this cooperation for many achievements in building socialism and communism. The production sharing and specialization program for the period up to 1990, work on which is nearing completion, is designed to be a significant new step which will enrich the ties between the two countries.

The pulse of the socialist countries' life is beating steadily. Cooperating closely, they are successfully implementing their economic development plans and are enhancing the peoples' well-being and cultural standards. The results of the creative work performed in the first half of the year which have been published in a number of countries attest convincingly to this.

The working people of Bulgaria are preparing to greet in a fitting fashion on 9 September their freedom festival--the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution--by working creatively and with great enthusiasm. In the first half of the year the volume of industrial production in the country increased 6.7 percent compared with the same months of 1978. The working people of the GDR, who have successfully fulfilled the targets for the first half of the year, are approaching the 30th anniversary of their republic with new production victories. Competition in honor of the portentous date is expanding there. Romania is observing a labor vigil. At its plants and construction sites and in its villages a movement has been launched to mark the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke with labor achievements.

An impressive picture of inspired labor can be seen in other fraternal countries too. The difficult weather conditions of last winter created great difficulties in Poland's national economy. But the republic's working people, having mounted socialist competition, achieved a precise working rhythm and have taken an appreciable step forward in the realization of the annual plan. In the second quarter the output of industrial production in Poland increased 3.4 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The working people of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, the DPRK and other socialist countries have scaled new heights in the development of their economies.

The growth of the economic potential of the community's fraternal states and the strengthening of their indissoluble friendship and cooperation are raising even higher the prestige of world socialism.

The Chief Task of the Present Time

"...To broaden and deepen the detente process and to give it an attacking and lasting nature"--that is the task which the states which signed the Final Act of the all-European conference at Helsinki set themselves. Four years have elapsed since that time. And today there is every reason for saying that this historic document has become an effective instrument for strengthening detente and developing equitable businesslike cooperation. Despite the existence of certain difficulties caused by the opponents of detente and good neighborliness, the political atmosphere in Europe has changed for the better. This is expressed both in the political relations between the continent's socialist and capitalist countries and also in the more stable nature of the economic ties between them. Cultural exchange is increasing, and contacts between people are expanding.

The international public welcomed the news that during the recent Vienna summit the USSR and United States came out resolutely in favor of the further deepening of detente. The concord achieved by both countries over the fact that the positive changes which have taken place in the atmosphere on the European Continent and which are reflected in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference to be consolidated and developed through measures aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente is also of great significance.

New tasks lie ahead for all-European cooperation. As is noted in the communique on L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meeting with E. Honecker, both leaders, on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the historic conference in Helsinki, stressed that the task of reducing military confrontation in Europe is increasingly insistently on the agenda. The Soviet Union and the GDR advocate thorough preparatory work for the purpose of insuring the success of a corresponding conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries and of the Madrid meeting which is to take place in 1980.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Vienna remain the focus of world public attention. Many governments, eminent statesmen and politicians and major authoritative public organizations have come out in support of the SALT II treaty. But the struggle over the treaty has not ended.

As is well known, the SALT II treaty is now being examined in the U.S. Senate committees. A number of these sessions were held last week. Some senators, failing to take into account the real facts, have again resorted to hackneyed fabrications regarding the "Soviet military threat" and the allegedly "unequal" nature of this treaty. But it is well known that the new Soviet-U.S. treaty has been built on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security and is a fair balance of USSR and U.S. interests.

Speaking in the Armed Service Committee, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated that he studied the treaty carefully and come to the firm conclusion that U.S. national security will be "more reliable with the treaty than without it." This treaty, the secretary stressed, will enable the United States to maintain nuclear parity with a lower level of risk and with less expense.

U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance and other politicians and senators have also expressed themselves in favor of the SALT II treaty. They have pointed out that the present treaty represents real progress in arms control and creates a structure for future successes. And that is also what the majority of Americans think.

The Vienna meeting undoubtedly opened up broad opportunities for more consistent expansion of the spheres of Soviet-U.S. cooperation on the principled basis of full equality, equal security and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It is a case of making practical use of this potential.

Unfortunately it has to be noted that across the Atlantic steps continue to be taken which, to put it mildly, cannot promote the further improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the consolidation of trust between states. Thus, the U.S. Senate recently adopted an export control bill containing a number of new discriminatory restrictions on trade and economic ties with the socialist countries.

Extreme rightwing figures like Sen H. Jackson have taken advantage of the discussion of this bill to "include" in it amendments which discriminate against the Soviet Union. At the same time they have tried to blackmail the West European countries and Japan, which conduct mutually advantageous trade with the USSR, by proposing to impose sanctions on U.S. trading partners with a view to forcing them to halt the export of certain goods to the USSR, but this old policy of diktat and blackmail does not promise Washington success. It is no accident that it is also being condemned within the United States itself.

Dangerous Designs

The situation in the Near East is arousing serious concern among people of good will. Every day alarming reports are received from this region concerning acts of provocation by the Israeli expansionists. They are firing on Lebanese cities and villages and bombing Palestinian camps. By its armed attacks on the peaceful population Tel Aviv is attempting a show of strength, aimed at forcing the Arab peoples to accept its capitulation terms and suppressing and destroying the Palestinian resistance movement.

The unbridled aggressor takes no account of world public opinion. Tel Aviv's rulers have officially rejected the recent Security Council resolution urging Israel to stop creating settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Commenting on these shameless actions by Tel Aviv, international observers link them directly with the Israeli aggressor's intensifying support from its transatlantic patron. In pursuing its interventionist policy in the Near East while at the same time building up its own military might, the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS writes: The United States intends to continue to reinforce loyal pro-U.S. regimes. Here a special role is assigned to Israel, which since 1973 alone has received aid from Washington, mainly in the form of deliveries of sophisticated types of weapons, totalling \$10 billion. Commentators also note that the intensifying aggressive onslaught against Lebanon is the direct result of the creation of the Egyptian-Israeli bloc, aimed at fighting the Arab countries which reject the capitulationist course.

The press has published some details shedding light on the recent meeting in Alexandria between Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin. This meeting, in the opinion of the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV, laid the foundations for a "'covert military alliance' for conducting joint Israeli-Egyptian operations against hostile elements...." By these elements we are undoubtedly to understand above all the Arab people of Palestine, and also the countries which oppose Egypt's separate deal with Israel and the consolidation of the strategic positions of militarism and Zionism in the Near East.

Washington has immediately rushed to provide assistance. An AFP correspondent reports that last Monday the Pentagon announced its decision to supply Cairo with arms worth \$694.4 million, including 750 armored personnel carriers and 12 batteries of Hawk air defense missiles. Israel will receive 800 armored personnel carriers and 200 155mm guns worth a total of \$580 million. In all, Washington has promised these countries military and economic aid worth \$4.8 billion, of which \$3 billion is earmarked for Tel Aviv.

The plans to create an Egyptian-Israeli military alliance under Washington's aegis are aimed at safeguarding not only the economic but also the military-strategic interests of U.S. imperialism in the Near East. [paragraph continues]

The essence of Camp David is now obvious to everyone. The Israeli-Egyptian agreements concluded there with direct U.S. participation are aimed against the Arab peoples and cannot lead to the attainment of a just peace in this part of the world. It was precisely at Camp David that the reactionary military alliance incorporating the United States, Israel and Egypt was created, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat stated. With the aid of this triple alliance Washington is trying to drag other Arab countries into separate negotiations and to weaken the positions of those who oppose President as-Sadat's capitulationist course.

The White House is evidently counting seriously on imposing on Israel and Egypt police functions in the Near East. At the same time the Pentagon has already set about elaborating specific plans for the creation of a so-called "quick-reaction corps" to be used in any part of the world, mainly the oil-rich Persian Gulf countries. The foreign press points out that the United States intends to earmark 5 divisions, over 60 assault battalions and 4 aircraft carriers for these forces.

It is perfectly clear that such actions can only complicate still further the situation in a heated, explosive part of the world like the Near East.

The international situation in our day is complicated and contradictory. The forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to wreck detente and are creating tension in various regions of the world. This demands that all people of good will undertake energetic action to defend and strengthen the cause of world peace.

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE MUST NOT MEAN 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD310809 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vasilyev article: "Detente and the Struggle of Ideologies"; under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Theme"]

[Text] The contemporary ideological situation in the world is characterized by great complexity and contradiction, and by an abrupt intensification of the war of ideas. The "epicenter" of that war is the antagonism between the policy of relaxing tension--the leading trend in international life--and the unprecedented attempts being made by imperialist forces to step up the arms race and to impede and reverse the positive changes in the world arena. These attempts are persistently countered by the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It is consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and is actively supported by all peace-loving forces. Under its influence the situation is radically changing in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. And this intensifies the ideological antagonism between the two socioeconomic systems.

To communists there is nothing surprising in this. We have always proceeded from the premise that the ideological contradictions between socialism and capitalism are of a class and antagonistic nature and that any "mutual rapprochement" or convergence is out of the question. At the same time, ideological confrontation is no reason for an inevitable military clash.

The struggle between communist and bourgeois ideology expresses the chief contradiction of the modern age. But this contradiction cannot be resolved by a "trial" of arms. The decisive role in this is played by class struggle, which develops in exploiter society in accordance with the objective laws of its internal development. Therefore, communists do not recognize the provocative thesis of the inevitability of armed confrontation between socialism and capitalism.

The socialist community countries have no need to wage a "hot" war against world capitalism or to carry the revolution into capitalist countries on bayonets. It is the task of the working classes in those countries to overthrow the monopoly power. They fulfill it within national frameworks as the necessary historical conditions mature. But trying to accelerate social development by armed forces from outside means ignoring these conditions are not helping but harming the workers movement and world socialism.

It can be clearly seen from this that the central arena of the ideological, class confrontation between the two systems is not the battlefields of "revolutionary" wars but peaceful competition in all spheres of life under conditions of mutual rejection of the notion of resolving the chief contradiction of the modern age by armed violence. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said recently, "we are motivated by one thought: to safeguard and strengthen peace and to enable the peoples wholly to concentrate their efforts and resources on creative ends. It is then that full scope will be opened up for mankind's social progress."

The principles of peaceful coexistence are being realized in practice in the policy of easing international tension. However, certain bourgeois ideologues misinterpret it: In the name of "good relations" between states they have begun insistently demanding that peaceful coexistence be extended also to the sphere of ideology. This is nothing but hypocrisy.

Every politically aware person knows that opposite, antagonistic world outlooks cannot coexist. There is no middle ground between them, and a concession to one means the strengthening of the other. And when the apologists of capitalism propose "peaceful coexistence of ideologies," they certainly do not have their own ideological disarmament in mind but seek to secure socialism's ideological disarmament and its bourgeois regeneration.

It has been noted that, the more loudly people in the West call for "ideological reconciliation," the more refined becomes imperialist propaganda against the socialist countries and the more actively it attempts, as the well-known American political scientist (J. Saymon) acknowledges, to "stimulate the disintegration of their unity." At the same time anti-Soviet and anticommunist indoctrination of their own population is broadened and intensified. In both cases certain bourgeois ideologues try to make the implementation of the Helsinki accords on European security and cooperation and the materialization of detente dependent on the degree of "reconciliation of ideologies."

There has always been and still is a struggle of ideas, and it will continue. It is important not to allow the continuation of this struggle in forms signifying interference in the internal affairs of another country and not to turn it into a means of political and military confrontation. Otherwise the concepts of millions of people will perish along with them.

It is one thing to compare ideas, to demonstrate their advantages and to win public opinion in other countries over the one's own side through practical achievements in economic and cultural development. It is quite another to misinform the public and to conduct ideological sabotage against existing state orders. That is "psychological warfare." As many years' practice shows, bourgeois ideologues wage the ideological struggle against socialism within the framework of precisely such a war.

Take, for example, the notorious myth of the "Soviet military threat." How many times has it been used in the maneuvers of advocates of the military-industrial complex?! As soon as peace-loving forces start to seek promises from imperialist powers' ruling circles to cut military spending and slow down the arms race, various kinds of "reports," "competent opinions" and "unofficial assessments are immediately launched into the political arena, separately and together proving "the USSR's military superiority."

This thesis has been exploited particularly intensively in the seventies, when the question of the need to supplement political detente with military detente has arisen in practice. Paradoxical as it may seem, as the atmosphere of international life improves and the struggle of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces to limit and reduce the arms race grows more active, the demands of the international military-industrial complex for the West's might to be strengthened "in the face of the Soviet military threat" become more incisive and frankly hysterical.

In this chorus you can single out the voices of members of the "Committee on the Present Danger"--an organization created in the United States embracing politicians, military men and scientists who have won themselves the unfortunate reputation of "cold war hawks." Servants of the American military-industrial complex, they feed on the arms race and make political capital out of their "disinterested struggle" against the "Soviet danger." They employ a wide range of all sorts of falsifications. There are figures on the "unprecedented growth of USSR military spending," "information" on a "buildup" of military potential by the Warsaw Pact countries, facts about the NATO countries' "disastrous lag" behind the socialist states in the sphere of the latest types of arms, and many other things. And this whole flood of misinformation rains down upon the man in the street via mass information channels and lies heavy on bourgeois politicians. More and more new funds are wrung from taxpayers' pockets to "feed" the insatiable military-industrial corporations.

Need it be said that propaganda of the "Soviet military threat" myth based on gross and cynical lies and distorting the Soviet Union's foreign policy has nothing to do with the ideological struggle? It is overt "psychological warfare" by imperialism's most reactionary forces against detente and the normalization of East-West relations. It fuels military tension and sows the seeds of mistrust.

Essentially the same subversion and is also pursued by the campaign "in defense of human rights" in the socialist countries. It is characteristic that it too has been organized during the years of the struggle for detente. The aim of this campaign is to use hypocritical verbiage about "human rights" to discredit the socialist countries' domestic policy and to undermine the faith of broad sections of working people in socialism's ability to realize the great humanist ideals of mankind. But the economic and social achievements of real socialism are too significant and contrast too greatly with capitalist reality. So bourgeois propaganda has to make idiotic claims about "violations" and "limitations" of democratic rights and freedoms in the countries of real socialism.

If we evaluate this demagogic ballyhoo from the viewpoint of the norms of international life, its subversive thrust against peace is obvious: The troubadours of this campaign make "safeguarding human rights" a condition of the materialization of detente. In their opinion, imperialism's right to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs is the "price" which socialism must "pay" for peaceful coexistence. The magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT bluntly said of this: "...Either Moscow makes substantial concessions, or American policy toward Russia will get tougher."

The development of constructive relations between socialism and capitalism is incompatible with attempts by anti-Soviet and anticommunist circles to secure the socialist countries' ideological capitulation by "psychological warfare" methods. Interference in their internal affairs and demands for "payment" for detente in the form of changes in the social system, way of life and ideology totally contradict the principles of peaceful coexistence and cannot be made the basis of the peoples' security and cooperation.

At the same time the deepening of ideological confrontation between the two socioeconomic systems and increased "psychological" pressure on the part of the West's propaganda services demand the mobilization of all our ideological arsenals. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" points out, it is our duty to counter the class enemy's subversive political and ideological activities and malicious slander of socialism with unshakable cohesion, ideological unity in our ranks, profound conviction and political vigilance in every Soviet person and readiness to defend the motherland and socialism's revolutionary gains.

AIMS OF COMING UN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD300933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Academician D. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "Science Must Serve Peace"]

[Text] A distinctive feature of our time is the combination of profound shifts in social relations, caused by the growth of the world revolutionary process, and the developing scientific and technical revolution. In socialist countries the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are combined with the advantages of the socialist system of economic management and insure society's progressive development. A large group of states in Asia, Africa and Latin America--former colonies and semicolonies--have won political independence, but are unable to overcome economic and technological backwardness. In the developed capitalist countries science and technology are the property of monopolies and multinational corporations. They use the achievements of scientific and technical progress to further attack the working people's rights and to strengthen their exploitation with a view to extorting superprofits.

The monopolies seek through "technological imperialism," to keep the developing countries within the orbit of capitalism, to keep them in their unequal position and to use their natural resources and manpower in their own interests, so as to resolve at the latter's expense--even if only in part--the problems resulting from the general crisis of capitalism. Among these problems are, primarily, increased unemployment and inflation, economic instability, a deteriorating ecological situation and a worsening situation in terms of energy and other natural resources.

In the second half of the century, mankind has found himself facing qualitatively new, global problems for the first time in history. These problems--environmental conservation, population growth, health services, food supply, desertification and many others--demand internationally coordinated action to resolve them. Such an approach is dictated by the fact that global problems have a direct or indirect effect on the destiny of all mankind and therefore cannot be resolved by the efforts of one country or group of countries. **They** are universal tasks.

This is the background against which the UN conference on science and technology for the purposes of development is being convened in Vienna from 20 through 31 August in accordance with a UN General Assembly resolution. The conference's task is to discuss various questions and adopt recommendations connected with increasing science and technology's contribution to the developing countries' economies, developing these countries' own scientific and technical potential, and increasing the effectiveness of activity by international organizations and the UN system in general in the application of science and technology for development purposes.

However, the conference's significance goes far beyond the bounds of science and technology, since in essence the discussion will to a considerable extent concern the whole concept of developing countries' progress and the general system of international cooperation. That is why the conference is important for both developing and developed countries.

The Soviet Union's principled approach to contemporary problems in the development of international economic, scientific and technical cooperation is set out in the Soviet Government's 4 October 1976 statement on the restructuring of international economic relations, distributed at the United Nations during the 31st General Assembly session. The Soviet Union supports the developing countries' demands on restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. This means above all that the process of eliminating colonialism must be extended to the economic sphere: It is necessary to end oppression by multinational imperialist monopolies and exploitation by developed capitalist countries of the developing states' natural resources and manpower.

The prospects for implementing any international program, including programs in science and technology, depend on a number of factors. The most important of these is preserving and strengthening peace and the relaxation of international tension since creative work can only succeed, in the national or the international sense, in conditions of the peaceful development of countries and peoples.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed in this connection that "...if we succeed in resolving the main task of averting a new world war and insuring lasting peace, this will open up remarkable new prospects for the world's inhabitants. The preconditions will arise for resolving many other vitally important problems which face mankind as a whole in our time."

A policy aimed at systematically building up armaments and whipping up the arms race not only threatens the peoples' security and creates a real threat of a new war but also makes plans for international economic, scientific and technical cooperation unrealistic. An important practical contribution to the cause of restraining the arms race is the SALT II treaty, signed in Vienna on 18 June this year by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. The peoples of the world welcome this treaty, being well aware of its importance.

A considerable number of the world's scientific workers are involved in scientific research directly or indirectly connected with military matters. Consequently their creative potential is not now being used for the purposes of peaceful construction, for the purposes of development. It is known, on the other hand, that one of the factors hindering the exploitation of science and technology in developing countries is those countries' lack of resources. That is why as early as 1973 the Soviet Union put forward and the UN General Assembly approved a proposal on reducing the military budgets of states which are permanent members of the Security Council by 10 percent and allocating part of the resources thus saved to the developing countries as aid. Since then the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward various initiatives aimed at the speediest practical implementation of this proposal.

The forthcoming conference will be the second UN conference on science and technology. The first was held in Geneva in 1963. It made a certain contribution to the cause of using scientific achievements for the purposes of development and helped to boost the activity of international organizations in this sphere.

In the intervening years, despite certain achievements by certain developing countries, in general the developing countries' relative backwardness compared to developed countries has intensified. The labor productivity gap between them is not narrowing but, on the contrary, widening. As a result the gap in general levels of development is also growing. One of the main causes is that the vast majority of developing countries cannot use the scientific and technical revolution's potential because of the extreme tightness of their own relevant base: The developing countries account for only 2 percent of expenditure on scientific research and developments in the nonsocialist work and 1 percent of registered patents.

At the forthcoming UN conference it is proposed to direct main attention to organizational measures and new forms of international cooperation in the application of the agreements of science and technology for the development of all countries, but in particular developing countries, and including the selection and transfer of technology for development purposes, the creation of machinery for exchanging scientific and technical information and experience for development purposes, the encouragement of cooperation among developing states, and so forth. The conference is expected to adopt an appropriate "action program."

The Soviet Union intends to promote the success of the conference. Our country is prepared to make the Soviet state's experience in achieving all-round socioeconomic and cultural progress in a short historical period available to all interested countries. The Soviet Union's policy is invariably aimed at strengthening international cooperation and trust between countries. On the basis of the principles on which this policy is based--complete equality of the sides, mutual advantage, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs--the USSR is prepared to continue to help strengthen international cooperation in the sphere of the application of science and technology for development purposes.

No country, however developed, nor even group of countries can resolve all the problems facing mankind. To resolve these problems, we need the political will of governments and states and the pooling of countries' actions within the framework of various international organizations at a national, regional and international level. The success of the UN conference on science and technology for development purposes and the practical value of all the recommendations and decisions which it will adopt will be determined to a significant extent by the level of mutual understanding reached and the desire for cooperation shown by the conference participants and the countries they represent.

IZVESTIYA COMPARES IMPERIALIST 'MANEUVERS' IN S. AFRICA, MIDEAST

LD311427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev article under rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "By Hook or by Crook"]

[Text] However paradoxical at first sight, the policies which the United States is currently pursuing in Rhodesia and the Near East have much in common as regards the methods of implementing them. In both places the U.S. ruling circles have to a certain extent achieved the original tasks which they set.

Through joint efforts with Britain and the local puppets in Rhodesia they have succeeded in implementing the "internal settlement," as a result of which a "black" government headed by Bishop Muzorewa has formally acceded to power, while in fact the racists are still in power--a fact barely concealed by the false signboard of independence.

In the Near East the United States has secured the conclusion of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, which lays the foundations of a putative military bloc involving the United States, Israel and Egypt. This bloc is set the task of establishing American supremacy in this oil-rich region of great strategic importance.

However, these American political "successes" are so far very doubtful. The "internal settlement" in Rhodesia has not halted the Zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of the patriotic front. And even the disguise used in creating a virtual puppet government in Rhodesia has proved so transparent that it cannot hide from the African public the racists' continuing supremacy in politics, economics and military matters. A puppet has been set up in power but no one believes him, and his emergence has essentially changed nothing either in Rhodesia or in southern Africa as a whole. What now? This question is squarely facing the architects of the U.S. ruling circles' African strategy.

Things are no better in the Near East either. The Camp David deal against pan-Arab interests has not made the slightest contribution to the problem of an overall settlement in the Near East. Israel's aggression is intensifying, as evidenced by its actions in Lebanon. The overall situation in this region has been exacerbated to the limit. The threat of military intervention against the oil-producing countries of the Near East and the Persian Gulf--for which the United States is setting up special quick-response troop formations--can only aggravate still further the dangerous situation that has arisen since the conclusion of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. And with regard to this region, the question naturally arises: "What now?"

The events in Rhodesia and the Near East attest that the U.S. ruling circles are carrying out a new maneuver, by which they would like to remove the chief obstacle in the way of their aggressive desires. And the continuing and intensifying struggle for freedom and independence is that obstacle in both regions. In the South African sector the liberation movement is headed by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The Palestinian people are waging the struggle under the leadership of the PLO, which has received the official recognition of the United Nations and many other international organizations. This struggle cements, as it were, the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front of the Arab states, the overwhelming majority of which have angrily condemned the American-Israeli-Egyptian conspiracy against the Near East countries.

Under these conditions the United States is seeking to involve the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in the "internal settlement" policy, using in its own interests the certain disagreements which exist within it over tactical questions of the struggle. And whereas in the initial period of the elaboration of plans for resolving the Rhodesian problem the United States acted in close cooperation with Britain, now, fearing total exposure in the eyes of African peoples, it is formally taking a back seat, placing Britain out in front, as it were. Other West European powers are also being drawn into this business (by all accounts, Washington is thinking of repeating the experience of interference in Namibia's affairs, when the "mediation" of five Western powers helped the racists of the Republic of South Africa gain the time needed to realize an "internal settlement," contrary to the UN decision).

Acting on this plane, the United States has even criticized the situation created in Rhodesia by the Ian Smith-Muzorewa clique. U.S. President J. Carter has rejected the Senate's proposal to lift sanctions against Rhodesia without delay on the grounds that its constitution "still grants emergency powers to the white minority, which makes up 4 percent of the population," and that "no other government on earth has established diplomatic relations with or recognized the government of 'Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.'"

Under these circumstances, as the Johannesburg newspaper the Sunday TIMES writes, "Britain under Thatcher's leadership has come out in front, while the Americans are playing a strong supporting role." What, then, does Britain intend to do? The idea is being put to Muzorewa of talks with the patriotic front leaders on questions of scheduling new elections, making some amendments to the constitution to create an illusion of full power for the African majority and, finally, convening a conference with patriotic front participation. All this is being done to tempt patriotic front figures with participation in the country's government and to try to render the front "harmless." But if the patriotic front rejects the talks proposal, the British press says, laying down the law, Britain and the United States "will consider themselves entitled to recognize the Salisbury regime." What is this, if not blackmail concealing an attempt to liquidate the chief obstacle in the way of establishing a disguised puppet regime in Rhodesia? The blackmail by imperialists and racists is not only directed against the true expresser of the Zimbabwe people's interests but is also aimed at the "frontline" states.

The situation that has arisen in Rhodesia demands increased vigilance and high responsibility on the part of the leaders of the patriotic front, on which hopes are pinned by the peoples not only of Zimbabwe but also of Namibia and all of Southern Africa struggling for the continent's total liberation from racism and apartheid.

In another region--the Near East--as pointed out above, the U.S. compact with Israel and Egypt has clearly brought neither an end to Israeli aggression against Lebanon nor, still less, an overall settlement of the Near East crisis. Nor has it brought American imperialism the desired strengthening of its positions in this oil-bearing and strategically important part of the world. Recognition of the failure that has befallen the United States can be seen, for example, in its increasing military threats against the Arab oil-producing countries. This is a sign that it has failed to achieve what it wants by conventional diplomatic means and the military demarches merely emphasize American diplomacy's weakness. While asserting that there can be no question of PLO recognition or of the Palestinians' right to create a sovereign state, nonetheless the U.S. ruling circles, like other capitalist countries, are beginning to be convinced under the influence of incontestable facts that the Palestinian problem is the chief obstacle to realizing the goals set by the United States in the Near East.

The importance of this problem can be judged from the results of the meeting between Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and B. Kreisky, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and B. Kreisky, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party and federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic; ('Arafat went to Vienna at his invitation) and W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International. Kreisky declared that 'Arafat is the Palestinians' legitimate and true representative, and their joint statement points out that "the Palestinian question is the central problem of the Near East conflict, and until it is justly resolved it is impossible to achieve peace and a full settlement."

This assessment of the Palestinian question was made on the basis of an objective analysis of the situation. However, the U.S. ruling circles want to resolve this problem not by means of a just settlement but by liquidating it. They are gambling on shaking the PLO and "taming" the Palestinian resistance movement. Israel's virtual gamble on genocide with regard to the Palestinians is not producing results, since it is hardening the Palestinians still further in their struggle for freedom and independence and is at the same time arousing the indignation of the West European public, which acts not only from positions of defending the right of all peoples to self-determination but also chiefly out of purely humane motives. The United States is therefore switching primarily to a policy of "eroding" the Palestinian movement by attempts to alienate the Palestinians living in the occupied territories from the Palestinian refugees, playing on internal Palestinian disagreements, laying the blame for the continuing crisis in the Near East on the PLO's obstinacy and so forth.

Seeking to weaken the PLO's positions, American imperialism is trying to tempt the Arabs with the prospect of an overall settlement by passing off the Israeli-Egyptian "peace" treaty as the first stage in such a settlement, and the administrative autonomy being formulated for the Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank as the start of a path leading to full self-determination for the Palestinians. According to As-Sadat's plan, self-determination is to start being implemented 5 years after the approval of the plan to establish autonomy. It is clear that during this time Israel will consolidate its position on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip by propagating Israeli militarized settlements and changing the correlation between the Israeli and Arab populations in favor of the former. (There are already plans to resettle millions of Jews on the West Bank).

It seems that in the very near future the United States intends to devote itself to digesting the "Egyptian beefsteak." To this end H. Kissinger (formally an unofficial figure) is once again active in the Near East and his chief task is to "erode" the PLO and push this organization onto the path of diplomatic combinations and maneuvers. West European social democracy has begun willynilly playing up to him increasingly here. We should not lose sight of the fact that West Europe is also interested in the Near East, for example, in terms of oil supplies. Certain West European circles fear lest the American methods of resolving the oil problem rebound in the final analysis on West Europe, which has not forgotten the 1973 oil boycott, from which it suffered more than the American oil monopolies. Therefore these circles are interested in flirting with Arab countries in an overall settlement which, of course, would not be directed against the interests of the capitalist countries of West Europe. It cannot be ruled out that the United States finds it convenient to try to "tame" the Palestinians at the hands of West European countries while it digests the "Egyptian beefsteak" itself. But the U.S. maneuvers remain maneuvers. What question can there be of "rapprochement" without Israel's liberation of all the occupied territories and without the Palestinians' right to create their own sovereign state on Palestinian soil? It is natural that in the struggle for freedom and independence the peoples employ all methods, including armed struggle and talks. All this must, of course, serve the cause of liberation, not neocolonialism.

The present maneuvers of the imperialists in concert with racists and Zionists both in southern Africa and in the Near East demand the greatest vigilance of the peoples in these regions. The unity both of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and of the PLO assumes special significance under these conditions. All the world's progressive public, which is acquiring ever-increasing weight and strength in the international arena, is on their side.

PRAVDA NOTES APPOINTMENT OF U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER DONOVAN

LD311051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 26 July--President J. Carter has appointed H. Donovan, former chief editor of TIME magazine, to the post of senior presidential adviser. According to J. Powell, White House press secretary, Donovan will be directly responsible to J. Carter alone.

RECESSION CAUSED BY U.S. BUILD UP OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD010230 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The United States is slowly but most obviously inevitably rolling into a new economic recession. What has earlier been the subject of speculation and conjectures is now becoming harsh reality. The testimony of this is objective data.

Speaking at U.S. Congress, at the hearing held to endorse his candidature for the post of secretary for the treasury, William Miller admitted a few days ago for the first time that in the U.S. economy recession had already set in and that it would continue for two-three quarters. The government hopes that a certain enlivening of business activity should take place in the economy in 1980, by the time of presidential elections. But many experts believe that the new recession might well prove much deeper and longer than the White House expects, and involve the whole of 1980.

Statistics portrays a rather unfavourable picture of the state of the American economy. The gross national product, the main pointer to the "economic health" of the country, in the second quarter reduced by 3.3 percent in annual terms, which is the greatest drop since 1975. Meanwhile, official forecasts quite recently envisaged a mere 0.5 percent reduction in the gross national product in the current year.

The consumer demand largely decreased. Industrial production went down substantially--by 1 percent in April for the first time in recent years, and since that time the situation has not been rectified. The propositions of housing construction lessened. The demand for cars is dropping because of the aggravation of the energy crisis in the United States, and the car industry is known to hold a particular, leading position in the American industry.

Galloping inflation points to the ill-health of the U.S. economy will lead to a rise in unemployment by 1-2 million in the near future, which is to reach 7-8 million.

The economic disorder in the United States is attributed by experienced observers largely to the fact that state money is squandered in ever growing proportions for non-productive, primarily military purposes. Starting a new twist in the arms race spiral, some people in the United States are trying to prove that this will allegedly enable to create additional jobs, to "enlive" the economic situation. But a reverse tendency is observed in actual fact.

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Expansion of military production largely narrows possibilities of reducing unemployment. According to estimates of competent American economists, every dollar spent for peaceful needs makes it possible to create 50 percent more jobs than when it is used for military purposes. Growing military production disorganizes civil economy, diverts from it valuable raw materials, skilled labour force; whips up inflation in the country.

A recession which is setting in is a payment for the build up of military expenditures by the United States. And the further the United States follows this road, the deeper it will bog down into the quagmire of economic difficulties.

U. S. SPECIALISTS TESTING SOYBEAN CULTIVATION IN CAUCASUS

LD010704 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Krasnodar, July 31 TASS--American specialists are testing their technology of soybean cultivation in the Northern Caucasus. They are planning to obtain at least 30 centners of soybean from each hectare. 500 hectares have been allotted for the experiment in "Ladozhskiy" state farm. In the opinion of the guests, the harvest prospects are good despite the draught and dry winds.

Soviet farmers show much interest in the experiment. Researches of the institute for the testing of tractors and farm machines, of experimental stations and laboratories visit the experimental fields.

Experimental soybean cultivation according to American technology with the use of a system of machines of the Deere and Co., Kinsey and Felisher firms has started in the south of the USSR last spring under a contract with an American agricultural corporation. Depending on the results obtained, the USSR ministry will examine the question of continuing cooperation with firms in that field.

Contacts with U. S. business circles are successfully developing, a TASS correspondent was told at the ministry. Constructive ties have taken shape by now between the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and twenty major U. S. firms. Long-term protocols on scientific-technical cooperation have been signed with a half of them.

At present, this cooperation is of already scientific production character. Thus, for example, the industrial technology of harvesting and processing of tomatoes and other vegetables has been successfully introduced in Moldavia for a number of years under a contract with the FMS firm.

PONOMAREV, CANADIAN CP SECRETARY ISSUE RELEASE ON VISIT

LD311422 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet and Canadian communist parties have confirmed a resolution to keep struggling persistently against the arms race, for the easing of tensions, against anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. This is declared in a release about a meeting in Moscow between a Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and the party's Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev, and the secretary general of the Canadian Communist Party, William Kashtan.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS CAUSE DISSENSION IN CHINESE ARMED FORCES

OW010421 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Chinese leaders are worried about the political situation in the Chinese Armed Forces, which are still the main prop of the military bureaucratic system. A military conference on political work was held a few days ago in Beijing. Although detailed reports on the conference have not been published, it is known that Wei Guoqing, director of the Main Political Department of the PLA, spoke there. In a brief report on this conference, Jiefanguun Bao said that Wei Guoqing called on the armed forces to continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Observers pointed out: Wei Guoqing's statement is very interesting because the Chinese press has already reported that the movement to criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four has been fulfilled and that the movement has come to an end. But now the military leader responsible for the Chinese Armed Forces' political work has made a completely contradictory remark.

Meanwhile, RENMIN RIBAO recently admitted that officers and men of the Beijing military region resented the policies of the Chinese leadership. The paper said that some military personnel had made irresponsible remarks about government policies. At the same time, RENMIN RIBAO hinted that it was the fault of Chen Xilian, commander of the military region, because he did nothing to propagate government policies among his men. Many big-character posters have appeared criticizing Chen Xilian and other high-ranking leaders for having committed many political mistakes.

The morale in the Chinese Armed Forces and the economic situation in China are closely related to its foreign policy, especially to its aggression against Vietnam. During its aggression against Vietnam, an underground radio called Bayi [1 August] Radio began operations. 1 August is China's Army Day. The radio denounced Deng Xiaoping, the initiator of the aggression, for pursuing a policy harmful to the country and people. Observers believe the radio station was created by military leaders to oppose Deng Xiaoping, chief of the PLA General Staff department.

When the notorious aggression launched by Chinese leaders suffered ignominious defeat, a Chinese aircraft crashed in the vicinity of Beijing. According to the Japanese service, KYODO, the pilot had intended to crash into air force headquarters. However, he miscalculated and crashed into a nearby factory. A spokesman of the Chinese authorities first issued an official statement saying that the aircraft crashed while on a training mission. But later, the Chinese authorities asserted categorically that the pilot wanted to commit suicide because he was insane. The political background to this incident became clear, however, when Zhang Tingfa, commander of the air force, admitted 2 months late the existence of factional sentiments in the air force. He called on military leaders to observe discipline and order.

It has been reported that some Chinese soldiers captured in Vietnam refused to return to China during the exchange of prisoners of war to show their opposition to the policies pursued by the Chinese leadership. China's economic conditions, very low standards of living and unemployment have created resentment and worries in the Chinese Armed Forces. Last April, soldiers held a demonstration in Beijing to protest the fact that they could not find jobs or houses to live in after their discharge. Their comrades in the barracks are most familiar with the conditions of discharged military personnel.

It seems that the military conference held in Beijing discussed these problems. Wei Guoqing called on the conference participants to pay attention to existing problems in work. Mao Zedong once said that political power comes from the barrel of a gun, but today there is something wrong with the people holding the guns.

Worried by this, Mao Zedong's successors have called for carrying forward the fine tradition of the armed forces. What Beijing leaders mean by the fine tradition is that soldiers must unconditionally obey the leadership of the Maoist faction and that soldiers should receive education in Han-chauvinism. But this is not the tradition of a socialist army; it is the tradition of Chinese warlords attempting to conquer the entire world.

SOVIET VETERAN COMMEMORATES 52d ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE ARMY

OW010231 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Talk by General (Balzhikarev), Soviet Army veteran, on 52d anniversary of PLA]

[Excerpts] We profoundly admired the heroic Chinese fighters who courageously fought against the warlords and Chiang Kai-shek in the late 1920's and early 1930's. We also attentively observed the great long march to the northwest undertaken by the Chinese Army. We have always admired the selfless heroic struggle waged by the Chinese worker-peasant Red Army against the Japanese Army, which wanted to enslave the Chinese people and turn China into a colony. The Chinese people did not stand alone at the outset of the war of resistance against Japan from the very first day of the Lugouqiao incident. China had the support of the socialist countries the world over every hour and each day. China also received Soviet aid gratis.

The commanders and fighters of the Chinese Army acted in accordance with the spirit of proletarian internationalism for a long period of time. In the early 1950's the Chinese people's volunteers helped the Korean people in opposing the counterrevolutionary force in South Korea as well as the U.S. aggressors there. The Chinese people's volunteers, by assisting the Korean people, wrote a new, glorious chapter in the annals of the Chinese army.

Regrettably, we cannot help but point out that in the past 20 years or more, owing to mistakes by those higher in the Beijing ruling clique, the Chinese Army has completely degenerated. Article 19 of the Chinese Constitution has put forth antisocialist tasks for the Chinese Army. They merit attention. The article in particular called on the Chinese Army to guard against so-called subversion and aggression by social imperialism. Beijing leaders have branded the Soviet Union as social imperialism.

Beijing has also attempted to conceal from Chinese Army commanders and fighters the Soviet Union's announced assurance that it will maintain the traditional good neighborliness between the two countries. The brutal and ignominious war of aggression against Vietnam plotted by the General Staff headed by Deng Xiaoping has clearly shown that Beijing's leaders have turned the Chinese Army into a tool for invading a neighboring country, above all, a socialist country, and a tool for exerting pressure on others.

In the past several days, China's various provinces have issued circulars on celebrating the 52d anniversary of the Chinese Army. For example, a circular issued by the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees pointed out: The Chinese soldiers displayed high party spirit and heroism on Vietnamese soil and won the support of international public opinion. They defended the dignity of the Chinese nation. What a hypocritical and despicable lie! It is a known fact that the Chinese soldiers not only received orders, guns and ammunition to invade Vietnam but also were instructed to burn, loot and kill all. They turned Vietnam's cities and villages into ruins. What was the purpose of all this? It was to realize the gangster's scheme of the Beijing highranking leaders in the international arena. It was to intimidate the peace-loving Vietnamese people and force them to abandon their sovereignty and territory. In these circumstances, how can Beijing still talk about the dignity of the Chinese nation?

What are my wishes to the Chinese Army on the 52d anniversary of its founding? (Balzhikarev) pointed out: I wish the Chinese Armed Forces to regain their socialist character. I wish the commanders and fighters to perform their bound socialist tasks-- defend the revolutionary fruits of the Chinese people and guard against imperialist aggression.

PRC'S PLANS FOR MILITARY GROWTH ALARM ENTIRE WORLD

LD272210 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Sergeyev writes:

The recent session of the Chinese National People's Congress, held in Beijing, made rather important changes both in the allocation of priorities and in the rates of carrying out the first stage of the program for "four modernizations" (industry, agriculture, defence, science and technology). It announced a policy of "adjusting" the national economy within the next three years, which means actual recognition that the aim announced earlier--to place China within ten years among the economically advanced states of the world--was an unrealistic one. The present Chinese leaders had to recognise--at least indirectly, by blaming all failures and mistakes on the "subversive activities" of Lin Biao and "the gang of four"--the bankruptcy of the entire Maoist economic policy. The plans of a number of branches of industry, the size of new capital investments, the scale of capital construction, purchases abroad, etc, were revised and reduced.

In short, rather important measures are being planned in an effort to lead the country and its economy out of the blind alleys of economic and social problems that were engendered by the Maoist policy. In doing so the Chinese leaders urge the people to tighten their belts.

But at the same time the Beijing leaders make it clear that these changes will by no means touch the "third" out of "four modernizations"--modernization of defence, of China's military potential.

It is indicative that in the budget for 1979, which was approved by the session of the Chinese National People's Congress, military expenditure, as was said by the Chinese minister of finance, is increased by 20 per cent, although the expenditure side of the budget is frozen at last year's level. Military spending is set at 20.2 billion yuan. But many foreign experts say that this is only a part of actual military expenditure, with the rest being masked in other items of the budget.

The Beijing leaders motivate the increased military budget not only by the consequences of China's recent act of aggression against Vietnam, as was done at the session by the finance minister. They do not conceal that this growth of arms spending is determined by China's long-term policy of "stepping up war preparations". It was precisely such a directive that was confirmed in the document of the Main Political Department of the National Liberation Army of China, published in the Chinese press after the session of the National People's Congress, and it is in the spirit of this task that the Chinese servicemen are told to study Hua Guofeng's report.

Although they in Beijing prefer today not to speak directly of the "desirability" and "beneficence" of a new world war, and even make statements with reservations on the possibility of "postponing" war, they nevertheless explain, both to their people and to the outside world, that they will continue persistently their policy of militarizing the country.

Wu Kiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, speaking at a recent meeting with members of the Editorial Board of the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, said directly that China would increase outlays for military purposes and that it would give priority to strengthening the land army and the air force. Characteristically, the Chinese military leader also advised Japan to prepare for active participation in a world war.

In other words, the Beijing leaders think today in the same militaristic terms as they did under Mao Zedong and make plans for the future with an eye to the inevitability of a world war and hope with the help of military might to realise China's long-cherished plans of external expansion and achieving world supremacy.

As was written recently in the Beijing youth newspaper ZHUNGUO JINAN BAO by Professor Zhao Haosheng of Yale University, who is of Chinese extraction, and whom the newspaper's editors gave an opportunity of advocating on its pages the ideas of great-Chinese nationalism, "the 21st century will be the century of the Chinese" as a result of "four modernizations".

Such kind of hegemonistic, chauvinistic ideas are reflected in today's policy of the Beijing leadership, especially in the military field. Such a policy, which represents a threat to world peace, gives rise to deep concern and is resolutely condemned by the world public.

COMMENTATOR CASTIGATES PRC'S POLICY TOWARD NONALIGNMENT

LD312246 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS--TASS commentator Dmitriy Volskiy writes: As is known the Chinese leadership is (?lavish praise) [words indistinct] movement.

"We have great respect for the policy of independence and nonalignment in blocs that is being conducted by the movement of nonaligned countries", Hua Guofeng said in his report at the recent session of the National People's Congress.

If this statement and other such statements are compared with reality, with the actual policy of the Beijing leadership, it will become obvious that China's expressions of "respect" for the nonaligned movement are false and that it has ill-intentioned aims while it is praising the movement.

What "respect" for the nonaligned countries can the Chinese leaders have if they conduct subversive activity against almost every state, China's neighbour, that conducts the nonaligned policy. In Burma and north-eastern states of India, the Chinese leaders encourage anti-governmental sorties of reactionary separatists. Emigrant armed gangs trained by Chinese instructors are being sent into Afghanistan. Troops are being amassed near the borders of Laos. And hasn't the recent large-scale aggression of Beijing against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, that is conducting the policy of nonalignment and is participating actively and fruitfully in the nonaligned movement, shown clearly that the Beijing leadership can deal any time an underhand blow at nonaligned countries?

And this is not all. Merging forces with imperialists in the attempt to undermine the nonaligned movement, the Chinese leadership is constantly attacking its principles. Thus, the struggle for consolidating peace, for bringing into life the principles of peaceful coexistence was always one of the main tasks of the nonaligned movement. Meanwhile the Beijing leadership, just as in the past, is now trying to arrest this struggle, advancing, specifically, the provocative thesis about "putting off a new war", presuming that it cannot be averted.

Doesn't Beijing support the system of military-political blocs created by imperialism, doesn't it declare for setting up new such blocs, specifically in the Persian Gulf area, for turning ASEAN into a military organisation?

The Chinese leadership thus contradicts directly the principles and provisions of the nonaligned movement which emerged as an answer to imperialism's attempts to draw liberated countries into colonialist, military alliances. The Beijing leadership also speaks high of imperialist military bases whose liquidation the nonaligned countries always demanded. Beijing declares for the widening of the network of such bases, for further stepping up by imperialism's [as received] of military preparations and the arms race. In the light of all these facts, assurances of the Beijing leadership about support for the "just position" of nonaligned countries "aimed against imperialism, colonialism" can only make one smile ironically. Making such pronouncement, Beijing clearly tries to deceive participants in the nonaligned movement, to penetrate this movement so as to push it off from precisely this (very position), so as to emasculate the very anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist essence of the non-aligned movement.

PRC DAMAGING CHANCES OF 'SUCCESSFUL' TALKS WITH SRV

LD010159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks at the level of deputy foreign minister is in progress in Beijing. As the facts show, our observer notes, the Beijing authorities are not displaying interest in a successful outcome of the talks. During the first round of meetings in Hanoi, the Chinese delegation placed in advance before the Vietnamese side conditions that were unacceptable, something which cannot be called anything other than gross diktat and direct interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Vietnam's sincere desire to reestablish peace on the border between the two countries and to eliminate the tension in the border areas caused by the Chinese aggression came up against a blank wall of lack of understanding and attacks and threats. Even though it came to the conference table, Beijing is not ceasing its sallies and provocations on the borders with Vietnam, sending in espionage and sabotage groups to Vietnamese territory. The hostile activity toward the neighboring state is being accompanied by an anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign of lies.

Beijing's striving to poison the atmosphere of the talks, to evade Vietnam's proposals aimed at the stabilization of the situation on the border, and to sidetrack the talks to a discussion of questions not included on the agenda can clearly be seen during the meetings in the Chinese capital.

Recently, China has begun sending into Vietnam its agents drawn from former Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality to carry out intelligence and sabotage activity. The impression is being created that China's ruling circles need the talks only as a smokescreen to cover their expansionist policy regarding Vietnam and their attempt to whip up tension in Southeast Asia.

The firm and just position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks aimed at defending the republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity is in full accord with the interests of solving the disputed problems between the two countries and the interests of strengthening peace and security in the area.

EVIDENCE PROVES PRC TRAINS INDIAN 'REBELS'

LD261448 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 26, TASS--Fresh provocations have been committed by rebels from the so-called Mizo National Front in the union territory of Mizoram, India's north-eastern party. The UNI agency reports that last night one of their gangs raided the town of Choungte, plundered a medical station there and looted several shops. A provocative sally was perpetrated by the terrorists in Aizwal, the administrative center of Mizoram. A policeman was wounded in an exchange of fire.

The Indian press indicates that there is irrefutable evidence that the actions of the rebels are directed and backed by Beijing. Weapons, radiosets and other equipment seized from the bandits are made in China. The detained terrorists do not conceal that they had been trained at special camps on Chinese territory. Newspapers stress that Beijing is pursuing a policy of overt interference in the domestic affairs of India. Beijing's tactic is directed at destabilizing with the help of the Mizo National Front the situation in Mizoram, at intimidating the local population and, finally, at separating the union territory from India.

PRC AUTHORITIES WARN STUDENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR 'CLASHES'

LD261200 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Chinese authorities issued today a stern warning to the foreign students who were held responsible for the clashes that erupted between the Chinese and Afro-Asians at the Shanghai textile institute on 3 and 4 July. The official news agency admitted that 19 foreign students were injured as a result of this fighting, though earlier the African and Arab students put the number of wounded among them as high as 50.

The fighting sparked off an angry demonstration by foreign students in Beijing 1 week ago. Over 100 of them marched with placards denouncing racial discrimination and bad treatment they received in China. The students presented a petition to the Moroccan ambassador complaining about their poor living conditions.

Observers noted that an unusually frank account of the Shanghai fighting by the official Beijing mass media was caused by a broad international reaction to the incident.

SOVIET ADMIRAL ATTENDS PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD311824 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

["On the Occasion of Army Day"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--Jiang Hungji, military, naval and air attache at the Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic in the Soviet Union, held a reception today on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of China's People's Liberation Army.

Present at the reception were Adm Pyotr Navoitsev, first deputy head of the Chief of Staff of the USSR Navy, and other officials.

U.S. PRESENCE BIAMED FOR LACK OF KOREAN UNIFICATION PROGRESS

ID301533 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent B. Piliperko report: "Dead Acacia"]

[Text] Kaesong-Pyongyang--You feel immediately that the trip will be an unusual one. Even in the hotel courtyard in Kaesong the driver set about unbolting the license plates. Catching my surprised glance, the comrades from the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee explained: "We are in the border zone...."

We drove to the 38th parallel, to the Panmunjon region, to the very line which for over 20 years now has divided Korea into North and South.

The impression is of moving up to the front line, the sole difference being that there is no shooting here. The granite-post barriers on both sides of the road, the bascule bridge over the little river, the soldiers with guns at the ready are a stark necessity. Constant acts of provocation from the South Korean side (it is even hard to count them) force them to be constantly on guard.

To one side of the highway is a railroad leading to Seoul. All these years it has not heard the rattle of wheels, and the rails have rusted. Where this road is partitioned off by barbed wire, also rusty, wild acacia grows between the rails. Two saplings, scarcely touching each other with their slender trunks, grow from a single root.

I recalled another tree, also with an unusual but similar fate. A pine with a truly gigantic crown could and did conceal from the enemy a whole subunit of soldiers and equipment. The tree grew a little way to the north of the 38th parallel and was then in the thick of the fighting. The pine was caught in the fighting--its trunk contained bullets and splinters from mines and shells. And it is no accident that a cross-section of this tree has become a moving exhibit at the victory museum....

...The vehicle with the yellow flag rapidly brings us close to the demarcation line. Let us recall that in August 1948 the Korean people elected their representatives to the Supreme People's Assembly. At the beginning of September in the same year, the Assembly proclaimed the DPRK. The U.S. Government refused to recognize the DPRK or to withdraw its troops from the southern part of the country. Moreover the Americans provoked a war in the peninsula, a war involving vicious bombing raids using napalm and bacteriological weapons....But they did not succeed in breaking the people's will. Even then, many years before Vietnam, the yankees could have drawn a lesson from the fact that ferocity and super-sophisticated weapons are nothing compared with the will and courage of a freedom-loving people. I saw a photograph of a U.S. general with head bowed against a background of numerous wooden crosses. A little later the general and others with them had to sit down at the conference table and sign the armistice agreement, to sign it reluctantly, of course; after all, this was no part of U.S. plans.

Since then Korea has been divided into two parts. Hence the demarcation line--4 km wide and 250 km long. On one side--the northern side--People's Korea is building a happy new life; on the opposite side there is what is essentially a U.S. colony, dominated by the pro-U.S. South Korean regime headed by the dictator Pak Chong-hui.

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That was a short digression into history on the road to Panmunjom. The latest meeting between representatives of North and South--we knew in advance--was to take place there that day. The talks have one aim: to find the speediest way toward Korea's peaceful independent unification.

The initiative in the talks started 7 years ago belongs to the DPRK. The southerners talk and think with one eye on their overseas master. They may allow themselves to come to the scheduled meeting, but they may not even announce that they will not come.

What will happen today? The time of the meeting has been set in advance. The venue is also known--Panmunjom. If everything goes to plan the austere black automobiles from the North and South sides will approach the line and the representatives of North and South, who have absolutely no need of an interpreter, will begin their talks....

The 38th parallel passes not only across the land but through the souls of many thousands of Koreans. It has divided families and warped people's destinies.

In Pyongyang I was shown a letter by (Choe Sun-chon), a Korean people's army fighter. Before a decisive battle he wrote: "Dear Mom: For 2 years now I've been fighting the U.S. imperialists.... Don't worry, I'm fighting staunchly and bravely. We will see each other soon!..."

In that battle (Choe Sun-chon) dies a hero's death. But to this day--and 27 years have elapsed--his mother does not know of her son's fate! She lives in South Korea....

The line has divided those who once loved each other and separated father and children, husband and wife. All these long years people have been unable to find their relatives and near ones--the South Korean authorities have forbidden any correspondence.

On the way to Panmunjom we learn that the southern representative has not come to the talks. No explanations, still less any apologies. He has not come, that's all.

An irksome drizzle is falling. In the company of Capt (Kim Kha-yeon) I leave the correspondents' observation point and come up against camera lenses pointed from all directions. The clicks of shutters can be heard from the tiny window of the observation point. Soldiers in helmets are photographing everyone who appears here, full face and in profile and, presumably, not for their family album.

I look at the faces from "the other side." I also focus my camera. And I am thinking of one thing: What forced these apologies for servicemen to trample foreign land, albeit in excellently polished and well-laced boots?

Not so long ago an innovation was introduced in the U.S. Army: A subunit of U.S. soldiers was dressed in Soviet military uniform and supplied with our weapons.... The aim was to see, albeit as an exercise, "Soviet soldiers making an incursion into the United States." KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA commented on this shameless escapade, calling it a yearning for live targets. But it transpires that the soldiers do not only yearn for vivid mockups in their own country, they also love to see them when visiting a place where for many years now they have been fancying the "threat from the north...."

With every passing day it is becoming more obvious to everyone that the main obstacle on the path toward the peaceful solution of the Korean problem has been and remains the continuing interference of external forces in Korea's affairs, and above all the presence of foreign troops in South Korea. There are now over 40,000 U.S. Army soldiers there.

'MILITARY ALLIANCE' SAID FORMING AMONG U.S., S. KOREA, JAPAN

ID310837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[S. Chugrov article: "A New Military Alliance?" under the rubric "On International Themes"]

[Text] A 2-day visit to South Korea by Chief of the Japan Defense Agency [JDA] Genshiro Yamashita has ended. According to reports from Seoul and Tokyo, Yamashita had talks with South Korean Defense Minister No Chae-hyon on questions of the military situation in the Korean Peninsula and attended South Korean Armed Forces exercises in the immediate proximity of the demilitarized zone.

Japan officially recognized South Korea's puppet regime in 1965. Since then it has stated on a number of occasions that South Korea's security is "important" to Japan itself. Regular meetings have taken place between the two countries' ministers. But this was the first visit to Seoul by the head of Japan's military department.

The real background to the trip to Seoul by the head of Japan's military department lies much deeper. As recently as June U.S. President J. Carter and Defense Secretary H. Brown discussed the military situation in the Korean Peninsula at the Japanese prime minister's official residence in Tokyo, as well as in Seoul. In August JDA Chief Yamashita plans to visit Washington for talks with the U.S. defense secretary. This triangle of visits--Washington, Tokyo, Seoul--makes it possible for the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI to consider the talks as, in effect, a formalization of the military alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea.

An integral link in this chain is the U.S. President's decision to postpone the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea until the end of 1981. The abandonment of the much-trumpeted program for U.S. troop "cuts" by Seoul's Washington patrons is aimed against security in the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. strategists are preparing to shower the puppet with gold and are speeding up the implementation of the program for supplying the Seoul regime with modern weapons. This year alone South Korea's generals will be given \$275 million worth of weapons, and in 1980 the Pentagon plans to loosen the pursestrings still more and increase that figure to \$900 million. As recently as 12 July joint U.S.-South Korean land and naval maneuvers codenamed Raidex-79 came to an end. As the U.S. news agency UPI reported, a further dozen U.S. F-4D fighters have been transferred to help the U.S. Seoul regime, thus raising the number of these aircraft to 74.

Already linked to the United States by the so-called "security treaty," Japan has lagged somewhat behind its overseas partner in establishing military contacts with Seoul. It has recently been trying to make up the lost ground. High-ranking members of the military have been frequent visitors to Seoul: In April-May S. Nagano, chief of staff of Japan's "Self-Defense" Ground Forces, former JDA Chief S. Kanemaru and distinguished figures of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party involved with military questions traveled there. And now this series of visits is crowned by the arrival of the JDA chief himself.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES U.S.-JAPANESE-ROK TIES AS THREAT

LD311455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Maj Yu. Gavrilov under the rubric "Military Political Review": Strengthening the Militarist Alliance"]

[Text] The American press reports that Washington is very anxious to insure "confidence in the United States in the world as a whole and in Asia in particular." In actual fact the U.S. imperialist policy in this region since World War II, the aggression in Korea and Indochina, the knocking together of military blocs and the buildup of military presence and uncerecermonious interference in other countries' affairs have provoked and are provoking resolute protests on the part of the Asian peoples. Following the failure of the Pentagon's Vietnam adventure, there were calls in the United States itself and in Asian capitals for a review of Washington's bankrupt course in this part of the world, which was based on gambling on strengthening military might and fueling tension. The facts indicate, however, that the United States has not properly learned the lessons of its past failures.

The magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which has close links with the Pentagon, wrote recently about "a significant shift of emphasis in the administration's Asian policy." Essentially what we have is adherence to the old course toward activating the military presence in Asia in the "post-Vietnam era." It is measures in this sphere, causing legitimate protests among the Asian and world public, which some people in Washington are currently prepared to pass off as steps to insure "confidence" in U.S. policy in Asia. The measures named by the magazine are the efforts to build up the U.S. military strike force in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and the decision to create a 110,000-strong "quick reaction corps" for possible military intervention to protect U.S. imperialist interests in the Near East and other areas. The recent activation of Washington's efforts to further strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Far East should also be viewed in the context of the "shift of emphasis" in U.S. policy.

During a visit to Tokyo in April U.S. Secretary of the Air Force J. Stetson candidly stated that in the eighties the United States will make a new effort to accelerate the buildup of its armed forces in Asia and the Pacific. This dangerous course is accompanied by the widening and coordination of military political cooperation involving the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Commentators point in this connection to the increasing frequency of meetings between the three countries' leading political and military figures. In June, for example, President J. Carter and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown paid official visits to Japan and South Korea. The other day G. Yamashita, chief of the Japan Defense Agency [JDA], completed a trip to Seoul. And the Seoul regime's defense minister intends to pay a return visit to Tokyo. Questions relating to further broadening ties will be discussed during G. Yamashita's trip across the ocean at the beginning of August and during the next American-South Korean defense ministers' meeting.

Washington regards the deployment of American Armed Forces in Japan and South Korea as a very important element in its Far East strategy. Suffice it to say that according to press data over 143,000 American soldiers are stationed at the numerous U.S. military bases in the Far East and Pacific. Around 50,000 are on the Japanese islands and around 40,000 are in South Korea. During the last presidential campaign in the United States there was, as is known, an abundance of fine promises about withdrawing American infantry units from the Korean Peninsula. However, these plans have been mothballed. Recently President J. Carter decided to postpone "indefinitely" the previously announced program for reducing U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea. [paragraph continues]

This White House step adopted on the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff complicates the situation on the Korean Peninsula and hinders the cause of Korean unification on a peaceful, democratic basis. Moreover, the Pentagon is continuing to increase military preparations there.

In addition, the United States is giving Seoul active assistance in building up South Korean Armed Forces' strength. This year alone, the Western press notes, the United States will send Pak Chong-hui weapons worth \$275 million, and next year it is proposed to supply \$900 millions' worth. During Pentagon chief H. Brown's visit to South Korea he urged the Seoul rulers to substantially increase their military expenditure and the size of their army.

The United States is hitching Japan more and more actively to its plans to create a new military alliance in the Far East. Commenting on JDA chief G. Yamashita's recent visit to Seoul, France's LE MONDE wrote the other day that it was "in many respects an important" trip. First, it is the first visit to Seoul by the leader of the Japanese military department, and it is clear evidence of the ties linking the countries more and more closely together in the defense sphere." On the other hand, the paper stresses, "This visit was paid under conditions of Japan's increasingly deep involvement in America's Asian defense system." In the view of the Japanese paper TOKYO SHIMBUN, Yamashita's visit is evidence of steps being taken to create a 'triangular regional security system.'" In other words, a military alliance under the U.S. aegis. LE MONDE bluntly remarks in this connection that "according to information from Korean and Japanese sources the question is currently being studied of creating an integrated defense system linking the United States, Japan and South Korea." In the past 2 years, the paper writes, "the integration of staffs on a bilateral level has been intensified: United States, Japan and South Korea." In the past 2 years, the paper writes, "the integration of staffs on a bilateral level has been intensified: United States-Japan, on the one hand, on the basis of the principle of joint actions; the United States-Korea (South--editor's note) on the other hand, on the basis of the creation of the two countries' joint armed forces command late last year."

It has to be said that the U.S. plans to involve Japan more actively in the implementation of its Far East course encounter a favorable response on the part of influential circles in the country, particularly military circles. Japan is already giving generous financial support to the antipopular Pak Chong-hui regime by contributing to Seoul's development of its own military industry. The Japanese military are seeking to strengthen military ties with South Korea. It is planned to turn the meetings between the Tokyo and Seoul military department heads into regular consultations, the Japanese press writes. During his trip to Seoul, Yamashita not only had talks on military cooperation but also attended South Korean Army exercises. During the talks, the Japanese press reports, the sides advocated maintaining the U.S. forces' presence in South Korea and equipping them with sophisticated weapons.

Commentators note that during future talks among representatives of the three countries the agenda could contain questions of new steps on the path of forming a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance. The Pentagon is already elaborating plans for maneuvers involving the three countries' armed forces, arranging the joint production of military equipment and arms and joint consultations on questions relating to the military situation in this region.

One can scarcely overlook the fact that the knocking together of a new militarist alliance is being effected to the accompaniment of slander about the "Soviet military threat." However, the malicious fabrications cannot conceal from the peoples the serious threat to the cause of peace and the peoples' security posed by the imperialist forces' attempt to knock together a new military grouping in the Far East and Pacific. This course is not only incapable of insuring "confidence" in U.S. policy, about which they are so concerned on the other side of the ocean, but is bound to cause a new wave of protests and indignation in Asia and all over the world.

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DPRK ENVOY ATTENDS MOSCOW SOIREE TO END FRIENDSHIP MONTH

LD311511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Support for Just Cause"]

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis, which has just finished in our country, was a brilliant demonstration of active support for the Korean people's just cause.

A soiree attended by representatives of the Soviet public was held on 26 July in Moscow's House of Friendship to mark the end of the month. Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, who spoke at the meeting, expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their active support for the Korean people's just struggle.

Soviet Support Reiterated

SK310958 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1145 GMT 27 Jul 79 SK

[(Badarov) commentary]

[Text] Twenty-seven July marks the 26th anniversary of the conclusion of armistice in Korea. Korea was enveloped in the fierce flames of war. The armed U.S. interventionists and their Seoul stooges encountered a critical military and political defeat at the hands of the heroic people of the DPRK who rose to safeguard the gains of their socialist nation, receiving the internationalist support of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

The aggressors were forced to sign an armistice agreement but durable peace has not been achieved in the land of Korea. The basic cause of tension on the Korean Peninsula and the fundamental obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean question is the occupation of South Korea by outside forces.

The U.S. Army, Navy and Air Forces, possessing enormous quantities of lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, are deployed in Korea. This not only prevents the elimination of tension on the Korean Peninsula but also creates tension in Asia.

The Soviet people feel deep sympathy with and support for the courageous struggle of the Korean people for the nation's reunification and for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the southern half of the republic. Soviet workers, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, have most actively participated in the events of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle. During the period of this broad social and political campaign, the Soviet friends held rallies and meetings in Arkhangelsk, Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad, Smolensk and forcefully supported the Korean people's struggle and desire for durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and for the nation's early reunification.

As in the past, the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle was observed on the basis of the spirit of the Soviet people's traditional friendship for Korea. The Soviet people, along with the workers of the DPRK, observed the anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and DPRK. This treaty contributes to the promotion of cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and DPRK and (?serves as an occasion) of preserving peace and security in the Far East.

Various events were also held to celebrate the 21st anniversary of founding of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society. Many Soviet citizens attended photo exhibitions which displayed the achievements of the DPRK and saw movies produced in Korea [word indistinct].

The DPRK-USSR Friendship Society delegation headed by Comrade Yi Pong-hui, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society and director general of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, visited our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Association. The Korean guests toured Moscow, Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR and Leningrad. Members of the delegation visited plants and enterprises which are organizational members of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society, they also visited historic sites.

[Word indistinct] The Soviet people always offer their sympathy and support to the Korean people for their just cause. The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle which ends today in the Soviet Union again demonstrates this.

JAPANESE DEFENSE OFFICIAL FAILS IN "SOVIET THREAT" CAMPAIGN

LD272032 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

["G. Yamashita's Shot in the Blue"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--TASS News Analyst Igor Orlov writes:

It is an established fact that, inventions about the nonexistent "Soviet menace", which are systematically spread by the militarist circles of NATO and other imperialist powers, are only used as a cover-up for their own plans for stepping up the arms race and for creating an atmosphere of fear, suspicion and hostility in the world. Ganri Yamashita, chief of the Japanese National Defence Agency, also tried to contribute his might to this unseemly propaganda campaign. Of all places he chose Seoul for making a new statement about "the Soviet military buildup in the Far East" after holding there talks with the South Korean defence minister and attending the exercises of the South Korean Armed Forces in immediate proximity to the demilitarized zone.

Yamashita's insinuations evidently seemed so crude even to official Japanese circles that the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the newspaper ASAHI reported, found it necessary to disavow it and to say that such statements are "fraught with danger". This statement by the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the newspaper said, attracts attention as criticism of the National Defence Agency.

So, to put it mildly, Yamashita's new attempt to make his contribution to the campaign over the imaginary "Soviet menace" failed miserably.

IMPERIALIST ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN SCORED BY MOSCOW PRESS

LD301003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Aleksey Petrov article entitled: "Contrary to the Peoples' Interests, Dirty Deeds of Anti-Afghan Campaign"]

[Text] The successes of the people's liberation revolutionary struggle which is sweeping away the outdated social structures and anti-popular regimes gives rise to desperate resistance on the part of reaction and imperialism. The forces of the past, the opponents of social progress see a direct challenge to them and a threat to their positions and strategic interests wherever peoples cast off the bondage of imperialist dependence, and take into their hands the determination of their own future.

To all appearances, they, in the United States and some other Western countries, cannot reconcile themselves to the new situation that has developed in the Middle East countries as a result of the triumphs of the peoples' liberation struggle. It is obviously not to the liking of imperialist circles that the Afghan people, as a result of the victorious April revolution, destroyed the feudal, proimperialist regime and began building a new, free and democratic society.

Neither do they accept the revolutionary changes in Iran, changes which resulted in the collapse of the shah's regime, which had been maintained by U.S. weapons. One of the main supports of imperialism's aggressive and punitive policy in the area collapsed with the shah's regime.

They refused to recognise the true causes which underlie these objective processes. In its attempts to find a justification of the gross interference in the internal affairs of peoples, imperialism resorts to the trite propagandist devices: There is talk of "Soviet expansionism", of the Soviet Union's striving to "penetrate and consolidate its hold" on countries of Asia and Africa, and so on and so forth. Attempts are being made to give a kind of "theoretical basis" to those inventions. There emerged, for example, the concept of an "arc of crises" girdling the Indian Ocean coast and which is allegedly the consequence of a "subversive policy" of the Soviet Union.

In the United States, not so long ago, a brochure was published under a title which would have looked more usual were it printed in Chinese characters: "Social Imperialism of the USSR and its Influence in Afghanistan". Attempts are being continued to portray the social processes in this or that country, and peoples' struggle for independence and social progress as Moscow's machinations.

At the same time, behind the propaganda screen, the forces of imperialism are increasing their activity with a view to undermining stability in the Middle East area, to stirring up internal contradictions in states which embarked upon the road of independent development, to sowing discord between peoples of the area, to aggravating their relations with their neighbours, including relations with the Soviet Union.

Lately Democratic Afghanistan has become the target of a particularly intensive subversive activity from the outside. Counterrevolutionary forces, which are being paid, trained and equipped by imperialists, are trying to disrupt the normal life of the republic's population and to hamper the realisation of those deep revolutionary transformations which open before the Afghan people a prospect for a new, free life. The territory of some states neighboring on Afghanistan is being used as a springboard for anti-Afghan activity.

The imperialists are pursuing a dual aim: on the one hand to create constant subversive centers, supply bases, and arsenals for armed provocations against the DRA in the territory neighboring Afghanistan, centers which would serve as a refuge for counterrevolutionaries and at the same time would be out of range of retaliatory defensive actions of the revolutionary armed forces of the young republic; on the other hand, to bring about an aggravation of Afghanistan's relations with its neighbors inevitable in such cases, to stir up mutual distrust and in a word to implement the traditional formula of imperialist dominance: Divide and rule.

In our days hardly anyone will be surprised by the oppressors tactics practised over the centuries of colonial experience, tactics which they employ, on the plea of upholding their "legitimate vital interest" or other such formulas of expansion. Another thing strikes the eye: In some states neighbouring on Afghanistan, states which in the recent past were themselves the target of imperialist pressure, there still are forces and political figures that are ready to play the role of imperialism's accomplices in the pursuance of its line aimed at undermining the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

Irrefutable facts became known to the broad sections of the world public. The facts are indicative of a vigorous subversive activity which is being launched against Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring Pakistan not without the knowledge of the authorities of that country and with their connivance. It is in point of fact a question of an armed interference in the affairs of the independent neighboring country, though one can hear a lot of words about Pakistan's loyalty with regard to Afghanistan and its people's government. But relations between countries are judged by concrete deeds, not by words.

The Afghan press published documents which are evidence of financial and other support for bandit groups on the part of foreign opponents of the people's system in Afghanistan. One of the documents directly stated: "Hand over part of the money to Muslims fighting against the Taraki regime. The sum will be included in the account."

It is noteworthy that the actions of anti-Afghan groups are directed and coordinated from one center. Macist provocateurs, too, keep pace with those groups. Among those bandit elements is also the "Sholy Javid" organisation which cooperates with the Pakistani "Muslim Brothers". Facts are known of deliveries of arms from China to groups which come out against the legitimate government of Afghanistan. Sabotage and subversive formations undergo training in China under the direction of Chinese instructors and are then infiltrated across Pakistani territory into various provinces of Afghanistan. Some of the formations act under the direction of Beijing instructors.

Speculation on religious matters is no new topic in the slanderous campaign launched against the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan. Coming out ostensibly in defense of believers from oppressions, imperialists are trying to knock together in countries neighbouring on Afghanistan an anti-Afghan front hostile to the people's regime.

Allegations about "oppressions" against Muslim believers in Afghanistan have been repeatedly refuted by Afghan leaders. "We have not and do not make any distinctions between believers of various trends and we make every effort to unite our multinational people irrespective of their attitude to Islam," Nur Mohammad Taraki pointed out.

The true roots of the anti-Afghan campaign, which is being fanned up with subversive imperialist services' direct instigation, are also indicated by the fact that a greater part of news reports about Afghanistan published in the bourgeois press is drawn from sources hostile to the people's power.

The fact that imperialism's and reaction's attacks on new Afghanistan are being made with the connivance of and at times with support from the authorities of states neighbouring on Afghanistan cannot but arouse concern among the friends of Democratic Afghanistan who follow with sincere sympathies how this venerable country is extricating itself from the grip of the centuries-long backwardness, opening before the Afghan working peoples prospects for a new life. In spite of the fact that official leadership in Pakistan more than once made statements about noninterference in the internal affairs of their Afghan neighbours, facts of the recent time confirm that such interference from the territory of that country is going on.

Tension on borders and mutual hostility can hardly serve the national interests of the peoples of the region. Each of them has a good many internal problems, which are being aggravated by imperialist interference, and a lot of tasks, the solution of which could be promoted only by a peaceful, good-neighborly settlement of disputes and differences with neighbors.

The countries of the region are living through a complex state of internal development, and they still encounter many difficulties which are exacerbated manyfold by the unceasing pressure on the part of the imperialist forces which do not stop short of the threat of a direct intervention, including an armed one, in the Persian Gulf area.

Only imperialists can be interested in stirring up hostility and internecine strife in the Middle East, since peace and tranquility in the region mean a strengthening of the independence of the peoples that cast off imperialist dominance, and mean a consolidation of their revolutionary and democratic gains.

"We are very much in need of peace for the development of Afghanistan", Hafizollah Amin stated. We want to live in peace with Iran and Pakistan to which we extended a friendly hand and with which we would like to have most friendly relations".

The call for peace, good neighbourliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another is an appeal to reason. It reflects the interests of all the peoples inhabiting the area, including the peoples of the Soviet Union.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI SPEAKS ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD311535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[TASS reports: "To Build a Just Society"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 29 July--The Afghan people are proud of the April revolution, which destroyed forever the foundations of tyranny and despotism and also eliminated the autocratic regime in the country, N. M. Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, said, addressing elders of the Pushtu tribes.

He decisively rejected the lying fabrications of the Western mass information media and false Muslims on the violations of religious principles allegedly taking place in Afghanistan, and he reasserted that the country's leadership advocates freedom of religion. It would be useful, N.M. Taraki said, for international delegations to visit Afghanistan and see for themselves who is really opposing the people and who is in fact defending their interests and their religion.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary called on certain circles in Pakistan not to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs and to revise their attitude to the April revolution. Then, he said, our states could become good friends and live as good neighbors.

Aggressive acts against the Afghan people, perpetrated by various kinds of extremists are still continuing, N.M. Taraki went on. We warn, he stressed, that we will continue to struggle decisively against the enemies of the Afghan people with a view to creating tranquil conditions for building a new society in Afghanistan, without the exploitation of man by man.

KOSYGIN SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD311603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Message from Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to Choudhuri Charan Singh on his appointment as prime minister of India]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Choudhuri Charan Singh, Indian prime minister.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister,

In connection with your appointment to the post of Indian prime minister, accept my cordial congratulations and best wishes for successes in your activity in that high and responsible post.

I am firmly convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, based on the 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty, will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

[Signed] A. Kosygin.

SOVIET, SRV DELEGATES ADDRESS YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, July 28, TASS--The capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan is festively decorated. Its streets, boulevards and squares are decked out with state flags of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Streamers and posters in Kazakh, Russian and Vietnamese proclaim peace and friendship among peoples of the world.

The fourth meeting of friendship and solidarity of youth of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was opened in a ceremony here today. Taking part in the meeting are 700 representatives of the two fraternal socialist states. The youth delegation of the land of soviets is led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Komsomol Boris Pastukhov. The Vietnamese delegation is led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Young Communist League Dang Quoc Bao.

The participants in the meeting received enthusiastically the messages addressed to them by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party Le Duan.

"The Soviet Union is a reliable bulwark of peace, a bulwark of the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Young Communist League Dang Quoc Bao said at the meeting in Alma-Ata. We, the young generation of Vietnam, just as our entire people, are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union which gave and is giving assistance to the revolution of Vietnam."

"The Komsomol members, the young generation of the land of soviets follow with fraternal interest the deeds and achievements of their Vietnamese friends, are constantly striving for all-round development of close cooperation, said the head of the Soviet youth delegation Boris Pastukhov. They are always siding wholeheartedly with the freedom-loving Vietnamese people."

The participants in the meeting today visited the youth club "Druzhba" where a photo exhibition and an exhibition of arts and crafts of Vietnam were opened. The exhibits vividly reflect the life of the heroic people, its achievements in the construction of socialism. The first meetings of workers in art of the two countries and performances of actors took place there. The days of Vietnamese cinema opened in all cinema houses of Alma-Ata. A gala concert of masters of arts of Kazakhstan, was held today in connection with the youth fete.

ZA RUBEZHOM CARRIES ARTICLE ON PHILIPPINES

LD251431 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30 Signed to Press on 19 July 1979 carries on pages 12-13 a 4,000-word report by Georgiy Kuznetsov on various aspects of life in the Philippines entitled "The Philippines: Problems, Questing, Questing, Initiatives."

The item is divided into four main sections dealing with the growth of the capital, Manila, and the social problems generated by the rapid population increase in the city; the economic situation and alleged plundering of Philippine wealth by transnational corporations; land reform and the legal and economic difficulties encountered in achieving self-sufficiency in food production; and finally a section describing the Muslim insurrectionist movement in the southern Philippines and efforts to overcome the problem peacefully.

PRAVDA REPORTS HUNGARIAN PRICE, WAGE RISES

LD311411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Budapest, 25 July TASS--The newspaper NEPSZABADSAG reports that the Hungarian Council of Ministers has decided to raise consumer prices and rates charged for services. In particular prices have been increased for some foods, certain types of construction materials and industrial articles and charges for gas and electricity. As a result of the implementation of these measures consumer prices in the country will increase 9 percent. At the same time it was decided to introduce supplements to wages and pensions for many categories of working people.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD312205 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, held negotiations today with Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade. At the negotiations they also discussed the development of Soviet-Hungarian economic contacts.

SEW PARTY WORK DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIA

LD312212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan of cooperation between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW], a delegation of party workers of the SEW headed by Flichtbeil, member of the party's Executive Bureau, was in our country from 23 to 30 July. The delegation visited the Armenian SSR, had a conversation in the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and learned of the experience of party organization work at industrial enterprises and in agriculture.

TASS QUESTIONS SFYR PUBLICATION OF PRC SPEECHES, DOCUMENTS

LD271610 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, TASS--Newspaper publishers of the KOMUNIST organisation have put out a journal MARXISM U SVETU. Published in the journal are speeches by Mao Zedong, Hua Guofeng, other Beijing leaders, and also a number of documents. Preserved in the texts printed in the journal are malicious Chinese attacks at the Soviet Union and the CPSU. In the journal's preface it is said that the reader "should himself conclude what positions are identical with the Chinese, which are close and which are different." The question naturally arises: Who benefits from the publication of anti-Soviet materials of the Chinese origin?

GDR, POLISH NAVAL SHIPS ARRIVE IN TALLINN

LD271946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A detachment of naval ships from the GDR flying the flag of Admiral Ehm and a detachment of naval ships from Poland flying the flag of Admiral Janczyszyn arrived in Tallinn today on a 5-day official and friendly visit. The seamen of the friendly fleet were received by Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Baltic Fleet. A guard of honor of Baltic Fleet seamen was mounted. The guests took part in a festive meeting devoted to the USSR Navy Day.

USSR LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO POLAND

ID211734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin have sent a greetings telegram to the leaders of the Polish People's Republic, Comrades Gierek, Jablonskin and Jaroszewicz. Here is its text:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers as well as all the Soviet people, we send you and, through you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish People's Republic State Council and Council of Ministers and all the fraternal Polish people sincere greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

The historic victory over facism made it possible for the Polish people to accomplish the grand cause of genuine national rebirth on a qualitatively new sociopolitical basis. Under the leadership of its militant vanguard, the PZPR, the Polish working people in an historically short period profoundly transformed their motherland by their selfless work, in close, fraternal cooperation with the socialist community countries.

Socialist Poland, one of the most industrially developed countries of the world, now solves the large-scale construction tasks of a developed socialist society.

We are confident that the forthcoming Eighth PZPR Congress will become a major event in the life of the party and the entire Polish people and will draw up new, lofty targets for the socialist development of your beautiful country.

Festively marking the glorious anniversary of People's Poland, the Soviet people sincerely rejoice in its successes.

Fraternal relations develop between the CPSU and the PZPR, between our countries and peoples, and the all-sided cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, grow stronger.

The community of our goals and ideals, says the telegram from Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin, the growing fruitful interaction in all fields of political, economic and cultural life, are of inestimable significance for the successful implementation of plans for socialist and communist construction, for further increase in the well-being of working masses.

Over the years of people's power, the international positions and authority of the Polish state have become stronger. Being a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, People's Poland makes a substantial contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, playing an active and positive role in European and world affairs.

It is with profound satisfaction that we note that the Soviet Union, Poland, together with other fraternal socialist countries, are in the vanguard of the struggle for strengthening peace on our planet, halting the arms race, establishing the rights of all the peoples to a free and independent development.

On the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, expressing the sentiments of all Soviet people, we wish you, dear friends, Polish communists, the entire Polish people, new successes in the development of the socialist Poland, in the struggle for consolidating detente and social progress.

Let the fraternal and inviolable friendship between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic live and flourish forever!

PRAVDA EDITORIAL REVIEWS COURSE OF DETENTE SINCE HELSINKI

LD312232 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--Follows the leading article of today's PRAVDA titled "For Peace and Cooperation in Europe."

Four years have passed since a new stage of international relations began to take shape in the European Continent. This stage began on August 1, 1975 when the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation was signed at summit level in the capital of Finland. This historic forum, which was called at the initiative of socialist countries, summed up the political results of World War Two, reaffirmed the fruitlessness and harmfulness of "positions of strength" and "cold-war" policy. At the same time it opened up new opportunities for the solution of the central problem of our time, that of strengthening peace and security of the peoples.

The Final Act represents an extensive and clearly formulated program of action by states, on a unilateral, bilateral and multilateral basis, for decades ahead. The initial years of its realisation showed that this document contains reliable guidelines for such efforts in the interests of peace, good-neighbour relations and cooperation.

Considerable positive changes have taken place in Europe after the Helsinki conference. Materialisation of detente is bringing tangible fruit. Political relationships between European states belonging to different social systems now look differently. The fabric of contacts between European countries has grown denser, there is an improved understanding of each other's positions, views and legitimate interests. There is growing mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation which is being placed on a long-term basis. Cultural exchanges are being expanded and enriched, tourism and contacts in other humanitarian fields are developing.

There is much more mutual confidence in Europe today than ever before. But the main thing is that there has been peace in Europe for 35 years now..."if we take Europe," Leonid Brezhnev said, "here a great deal has been done so that the peoples which lived through bloody wars, sorrows and suffering, could hope for a peaceful future for the present and succeeding generations. Therein lies the historical meaning of the decisions taken in Helsinki, but such a direction of developments should be consolidated and fought for, otherwise everything may roll back."

Unfortunately, enemies of peace have not yet disappeared. They are trying to undermine the edifice of detente. Their machinations hamper progress along the road charted by the European conference. There have been attempts by certain circles to interpret onesidedly and arbitrarily the Helsinki accords, to interfere, contrary to the principles of the Final Act, in the internal affairs of socialist states. A vicious propaganda of lies about the "Soviet military menace" is being conducted for the same purposes. Under the cover of this smoke-screen, the Pentagon and NATO are stepping up the arms race. The further increase of military spending, enormous as it is, is planned in the interests of the military-industrial complexes. The militarists are dreaming of barbarous neutron weapons and hatching other dangerous plans.

Meanwhile the level of military confrontation in Europe is very high. Life puts more and more insistently the task of reducing it on the order of the day. In its time, Europe started the process of political detente. Now it can and must set an example in the relaxation of tension in the military field. There exist favourable opportunities for this and people of good will demand that they should be used in full measure. The strengthening of peace in Europe, where both world wars started, is in the basic interests of universal peace.

The conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is also of paramount importance from the point of view of the prospects of deepening the relaxation of international tension and strengthening security in Europe. It is not for nothing that SALT II is acclaimed and supported by all peoples, the overwhelming majority of political circles and nearly all the governments of European countries. The signature of this treaty gives an impetus to the efforts in other directions of the struggle against the arms race.

Specifically, one would like to see progress at the talks on troops and arms reductions in central Europe. The socialist countries, direct participants in the Vienna talks, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, submitted more than a year ago proposals opening realistic opportunities for achieving agreement. Some time ago they again displayed good will. Now it is up to the Western partners.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been persistently seeking stronger peace and security in Europe. They put forward promising ideas and constructive proposals. It would be good, for instance, for all participants in the European conference to conclude a treaty in which they would pledge not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. This would create new guarantees of peace in Europe and elsewhere.

Now there exist prerequisites for broader measures to strengthen confidence between states, for new concrete steps in respect of military detente. In addition to measures already put into practice in accordance with the Final Act, it would be quite possible to reach agreement on notification beforehand concerning considerable troop movements, major air, naval exercises, etc. Such measures are called upon to facilitate the strengthening of confidence in Europe, lessening of military confrontation, subsequent lowering of the concentration and reduction of armed forces and armaments in the continent. Recently, the Warsaw Treaty countries came up in Budapest with an important initiative for holding a European conference on the problems of military detente.

One of the major aims of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is to ensure a lasting peace, develop good-neighbour cooperation in Europe. The USSR consistently seeks full implementation of all provisions of the Final Act of the European conference. These efforts have the unanimous support of the Soviet people. They meet with growing response from all the European peoples which come out with growing resolution for the relaxation of international tension, for disarmament and for making Europe forever a continent of a lasting peace and peaceful cooperation.

ZHUKOV LOOKS BACK AT CSCE AS STARTING POINT FOR DETENTE

LD311245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "The Right to Peace"]

[Text] "The right to peace must be guaranteed for all peoples of Europe. We are of course in favor of this right being guaranteed for all other peoples of our planet," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, addressing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 31 July 1975.

Some 4 years have elapsed since that most memorable day when the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] opened in the sparkling, white marble hall of Helsinki's "Finlandia" Congress Center. Its work culminated in the signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference by the heads of 33 European states and of the United States and Canada. This document has already gone down in history as a veritable charter for peaceful coexistence.

The years since then have been packed with important events of worldwide significance. But the fundamental norms for the conduct of states in their mutual relations which were precisely formulated in the Final Act, having stood the test of time, now have an even more topical ring to them, and there can be no doubt that they will retain their full force in the future.

I.

Here are these fundamental principles:

Sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty; renunciation of the use or threat of force; inviolability of borders; the territorial integrity of states; the peaceful settlement of disputes; noninterference in internal affairs; respect for human rights and basic freedoms; equality of rights and the right of peoples to be arbiters of their own destiny; cooperation among states; and the conscientious fulfillment of commitments under international law.

And of course, the main meaning and content, the true essence of these 10 precepts of states' conduct is the right of all peoples to peace. It is precisely for the sake of that right that our party's 24th congress adopted its famous peace program which stated, in particular: "One must proceed from the definitive recognition of the territorial changes which came about in Europe as a result of World War II, implement a radical shift toward detente and peace on this continent and insure the convening and success of an all-European conference."

The whole world knows who was the initiator of the peace program approved by the CPSU congress, and it is no accident that in Helsinki one of the leaders of the Western states, then Prime Minister of Canada P. Trudeau, declared: "We may take different attitudes toward the Soviet Union's policy. But all of us in the West acknowledge that Mr Brezhnev is the father of this conference...."

I remember now with what tremendous attention both the participants of the Helsinki conference and the representatives of the world's press occupying the auditorium's vast balcony and the lobby, to which the proceedings of the sessions were relayed by closed-circuit television, listened to Leonid Brezhnev's speech. In that speech he spoke of the peoples' right to peace and of what the leaders of states are obliged to do following the signing of the Final Act in order to give material expression to detente: "It is precisely the materialization of detente that is the crux of the matter the essence of everything that must make peace in Europe truly lasting and unshakable. And here we consider the task of ending the arms race and of achieving real results in the matter of disarmament as being of paramount importance."

II.

And so 4 years have elapsed. The path of the struggle for the implementation of the right to peace has been and still remains difficult--very, very difficult. The dark forces of war and reaction have, over these years, hurled themselves on several occasions into fierce counterattacks in an attempt at halting and reversing the process of materializing detente. Above all they are seeking to prevent military detente from beginning.

Of course, these malicious forces have succeeded to a great extent in retarding the practical implementation of the fundamental principles laid down in the Final Act.

Not only has the arms race not ended, the capitalist states, above all the United States, are intensifying it, regardless of the fact that it is undermining their own economic health. Having concealed from its own peoples the full text of the Final Act, Western propaganda is to this day interpreting it in a distorted fashion in an attempt to use phrases out of context to justify interference in the internal affairs of other states.

But there is no force in the world capable of halting the development of a historical process based on the unshakable will of the peoples, who are aware of the positive significance of this process and who support it. This is why detente, based on the Helsinki accords, is continuing.

In itself, the fact that for 34 years now--more than one-third of a century--Europe has existed without wars eloquently confirms the force and significance of the right to peace which right-minded Europeans, and not just Europeans, are defending. Meanwhile the peace-loving forces, above all the socialist countries of Europe, have been tirelessly continuing the struggle to link political detente to military detente.

Important results have been achieved on this path. The Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms (SALT II) has been signed, and its implementation is bound to open the way toward substantial arms reduction and exert a salutary influence on the international climate as a whole. Conventions on prohibiting bacteriological weapons and on prohibiting the modification of the environment for military purposes have entered into force. A definite strengthening of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime is occurring.

The fact that the UN General Assembly has approved Soviet proposals on guarantees for the security of nonnuclear countries and on the nonemplacement of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states where there are none at present, and has called for talks to be started on the total cessation of the production of these weapons and the reduction of stockpiles is of important significance.

Political relations between the countries of East and West Europe have now assumed a new look. Contacts and consultations between them, including contacts at summit level, are held regularly. Let us merely recall the great significance of L. I. Brezhnev's personal meetings with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt. The geography of cooperation has expanded--for the USSR it now also covers Portugal and Spain. Economic cooperation has grown more stable.

Interstate scientific and cultural ties, contacts between people, tourism and the exchange of information are developing on a broad front. As for the Soviet Union, it is firmly fulfilling the promise that it made 4 years ago: to put into practice without exception all the principles agreed at Helsinki. And the USSR expects the same from other participants of the all-European conference.

III.

It is impossible, however, not to see that the forces which initially did not even accept the idea of convening an all-European conference and which, when it nevertheless did begin to be implemented, attempted in every way during the preparation of the draft Final Act to emasculate its provisions, are now attempting with the same stubbornness to wreck the realization of the principles recorded therein which guarantee mankind's right to peace. Resistance is being offered by these forces primarily along the main salient of the struggle to strengthen peace--the struggle against the arms race.

A big role in the implementation of military detente would be played by the successful completion of the incredibly protracted negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. All the proposals submitted so far by the USSR and the other socialist countries at these negotiations in Vienna have invariably run into objections from the Western powers' representatives. Meanwhile, experience in the preparation of the SALT II treaty, signed in Vienna, shows convincingly that, even when tackling the most complex problems, mutually acceptable agreements can and must be drawn up on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

Unfortunately, there has still been no constructive response by the Western participants in the talks to the socialist countries' constructive proposals of 8 June 1978. And their new proposal submitted in Vienna on 28 June this year has not yet met with understanding or support from the Western powers. So it is all the more important that all peace-loving forces interested in seeing the principles proclaimed at Helsinki consolidated in international practice and becoming a law of international life struggle still more actively to link political detente with military detente and to insure that military detente becomes a reality, and not solely in Europe.

A broad and solid platform for this struggle has been created by the efforts of the USSR and other socialist countries. Suffice it to recall the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee declaration of 23 November last year and the ideas put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 2 March speech, or the proposals formulated by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers in Budapest on 14-15 May this year.

What a striking contrast there is between these initiatives, permeated with determination to uphold the right to peace, and NATO's actions. The plans being openly proclaimed and hastily implemented by NATO provide for the constant growth of armaments and armed forces, the creation of more and more new types of weapons, and the virtual transformation of U.S. nuclear weapons, and the virtual transformation of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe from tactical into strategic weapons. Generals from the United States and its allies are unceremoniously reiterating that they need all this in order to create superior strength--equality does not suit them!

Under these conditions the socialist states cannot, of course, fail to be concerned about maintaining their security, and they are doing everything necessary to preserve equal strength--achieved at the cost of long years of effort--and an arms balance.

The peoples must see clearly where the threat to their vital interests originates and who is undermining their right to peace. And they must not only see this but also effectively counteract it. It is all the more important to recall again and again the socialist countries' proposals such as:

--The conclusion among all states that participated in the all-European conference of a treaty on the nonuse of either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other;

--The extension of confidence-building measures between states in the spirit of the all-European conference Final Act;

--Agreement on the nonexpansion of military-political groupings in Europe;

--Limitation of the levels of military exercises;

--The extension of confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean region;

--The convening of a conference at political level, with the participation of all European states and the United States and Canada, on questions of military detente.

Under the conditions that have taken shape the forthcoming 1980 Madrid meeting of states that participated in the all-European conference is of important significance; it is designed to outline further steps aimed at the implementation and development of the tasks formulated in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Life convincingly confirms that this document is a very important platform for the actions of states both on a unilateral and also a bilateral and multilateral plane for decades to come. On this firm basis great results have already been achieved in the struggle for the implementation of the right to peace. But what has been achieved is by no means the limit. "Today this is the maximum possible," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said 4 years ago, "but tomorrow it must be the point of departure for further progress in the directions opened up by the conference."

And that is what will be!

PAPER WRITES ON ITALIAN TERRORISM, GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD301617 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[N. Barashev article: "An Endless Black Chronicle; Terrorism Is the Tool of Reaction"]

[Text]...The Rome police established that Lt Col A. Varisco of the Carabinieri was killed by shots from a U.S.-made weapon. Having dealt with A. Varisco, who was one of the leaders of antiterrorism operations, the unidentified killers "melted away" before the eyes of the police. The killers used smoke bombs to shield their escape....

This crime, which was planned in advance, took place recently in Rome. And it was not an isolated one. Almost every day the teletype machines turn out gloomy reports from Italy. One of the most recent concerned the slaying of Giorgio B. Giuliano, deputy chief of police of the city of Palermo.

Terrorists have mounted their subversive activity over almost the entire territory of the country. The black list of disorders and crimes which have been precisely thought out by reaction could be extended endlessly. For during the first 6 months of 1979 alone, terrorists in Italy committed more than 1,400 (!) crimes. As a result, 24 persons perished and 117 were gravely wounded.

Italians are afraid to go out of doors, visit the movies or to drop into stores....

A wave of terrorism sweeps the country every time a political crisis flares up in the Apennines. That is what is happening now too. It is to the accompaniment of shots and bomb explosions that complex consultations are taking place among the parties and the question of the government's composition is being resolved.

For the first time in the country's history, responsibility for forming a government has been given to a representative of the Socialist Party "which is oriented" as L'UNITA wrote, "toward the working masses." This is also a spur to reaction because such a change does not fit in with its plans. [paragraph continues]

The completion of the settlement of the crisis is being further complicated because the Christian Democratic Party is doing everything possible to insure that the "majority" which is being created will reject the support of the Communist Party [PCI] and refuse to cooperate with it. This stance by the Christian Democrats is not fortuitous. This bourgeois party pursues its own policy with an eye to Washington where no secret is made of the fact that the presence of communists in the Italian Government is considered undesirable.

And all this is taking place at a difficult time: Production is in a state of depression, there is an increase in unemployment which has reached more than 1.5 million, inflation is creeping upwards, living conditions in the backward south of the country are not improving, and young people are awaiting the solution of their problems.

The Italian Communists are sure that it is possible to solve these gigantic problems only if a government of democratic unity is created with the participation of the PCI.

Reaction is opposing this with all its might, provoking disorders and crimes with the aim of undermining the masses' confidence in the democratic institutions of the country and striking a blow against the republican system. The rightists are doing their utmost to discredit the communists. However, their acts of terrorism are having the opposite effect. Italy's progressive forces are exposing the provocateurs and their links with Italian and international subversive centers. And the democratic press notes that the unity of leftwing forces, trade unions and the broad masses of working people is a guarantee that all the intrigues of reaction, which is seeking, by any path, to achieve a shift to the right in Italy's political arena, will fail.

TASS CITES EXAMPLES OF SOVIET-AUSTRIAN COOPERATION

LD312252 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 31, TASS--Soviet-Austrian cooperation offers a good example of the implementation of the Helsinki conference's recommendations in the economic field. This is the unanimous opinion of representatives of Austrian business and political circles. Soviet-Austrian trade is becoming more varied in recent years and is conducted on a long-range basis. If in 1975 trade between them was nearing the half-a-billion mark, in 1978, it amounted to 643 million roubles.

Contracts based on industrial cooperation, long-term deals on a compensation basis and participation in the modernization of the existing plants in both countries--all this creates realistic prerequisites for the further growth of trade. Austria and the Soviet Union are successfully carrying out their long-term agreement for 1976-85. By the way, Austria was the first country with which the Soviet Union concluded an agreement on a compensation basis.

The Soviet Union and Austria have a number of joint undertakings, plans and ideas. First of all, mention [has] to be made of the accords reached during the summit meeting when Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky visited the Soviet Union in February 1978, when he had talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev as well as talks with Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin. This visit marked a further step toward developing mutually beneficial trade.

The fruits of Soviet-Austrian cooperation are to be seen in various fields; Austria is supplied by the Soviet Union with natural gas, there are more and more Lada, Moskvich or Niva cars to be seen on Austria's roads and over 2,000 Soviet-made machine tools are being used at Austrian plants. People in the Soviet Union highly assess many types of Austrian equipment. Vessels made at the Linz-Korneuburg shipyards are plying the Volga, Dnepr, and the Yenisey.

ISRAEL, EGYPT CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS ON SINAI PROBLEM

ID311226 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 31, TASS--Negotiations are continuing in Israel between the Egyptian defence minister, 'Ali and the Israeli defence minister, Weizman. Yesterday 'Ali and Weizman made a 4-hour long helicopter flight over Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron and other areas of the Israeli occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan.

At a meeting with journalists, the Israeli minister said that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations were taking place in a "very friendly atmosphere" and that the sides expressed readiness to reach agreement on all questions under discussion. Weizman made it clear that the Israeli Government did not share Egypt's opinion that the peace treaty between them can serve as "a model" to other countries involved in the Middle East conflict. "I would propose, he said, that we should consider Sinai as one problem, and other territories--another problem." Thus, the Israeli minister reaffirmed once again the separate character of the Egyptian-Israeli agreements and Tel Aviv's obvious unwillingness to discuss the question of Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands.

'Exceptionally Friendly Atmosphere'

LD010350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

["To the Sound of Israeli Fanfares--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: Talks ended today between Egyptian Defense Minister Hasan 'Ali, who has been in Israel on a 3-day visit, and Israeli Defense Minister Weizman. During his visit, the Egyptian minister visited Israeli-occupied areas on the West Bank of the Jordan, and acquainted himself with Israel's "security problems," or more accurately with the reliability of fortifications and shock Israeli forces on Israel's border with Jordan and Syria.

In contrast with previous Israeli-Egyptian meetings, this time the sides demonstrated in every possible way that the talks were conducted in an exceptionally "friendly atmosphere". As Hasan 'Ali arrived at the Israeli Defense Ministry, he was accorded the highest Israeli military honors, being met with the sound of fanfares and an honor guard.

At the talks in Tel Aviv questions of extending Israeli-Egyptian military cooperation were discussed first and foremost with the aim of creating a tripartite bloc in the Near East consisting of Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo, and in which Egypt and Israel would jointly carry out the role of gendarme in the region. In this light, an accord has been reached to extend the functions of the Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee, which operates within the framework of the separate Camp David deal. The possibility of joint patrolling by Israeli and Egyptian troops in the Sinai was discussed and a direct telephone link was established between the general staffs of the armed forces of Egypt and Israel, as well as personally between the heads of the delegations to the Military Committee.

The stress on military questions during the Tel Aviv meeting was not accidental. The Israeli leaders, having enlisted the support of As-Sadat, the forcing through their program of consolidation on the occupied lands of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. They are taking advantage of Cairo's capitulatory course to expand and intensify their military rule.

The Egyptian defense minister's visit to Tel Aviv shows how irreversibly and closely the positions of Cairo and the Israeli Zionists are converging on all problems. There is now no issue on which the Egyptian president does not give concessions. The "contradictions" between Cairo and Tel Aviv, which are artificially blown up from time to time, are imaginary contradictions. A rumpus is created over them with one aim, to weaken criticism of As-Sadat by the Arab countries which are condemning his course of separate deals with the Israeli aggressors and Washington, a course of betraying the interests of all Arab people.

CAMP DAVID 'AT VARIANCE' WITH WEST'S INTERESTS

LD011007 NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 30, 20 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Near East Whirligig"]

[Text] Events in the Near East show again and again that only the restoration of justice can bring peace in that "hot" region. Otherwise, the situation there will inevitably become more acute. It becomes clearer every day that separate deals and attempts to avoid a settlement in accordance with the legitimate interests of all Near Eastern peoples are fraught with the gravest consequences.

The acuteness of the problems which have created tension in the Near East for many years now continues to intensify. Thus the Israeli expansionists are not only refusing to leave the Arab lands seized in 1967, but are consolidating their positions there by creating military settlements. Moreover, new seizures are in effect taking place--in southern Lebanon, for instance. There the hotbed of war is flaring up more and more strongly, threatening to spill over into Syria. At the same time the concentration of Egyptian troops on the Libyan border continues. Special concern is aroused by the American threats to occupy oilfields in Arab states. Coordinating machinery is being created for new aggressive acts, perhaps even wider and more dangerous than those carried out before. The discussion at the recent meeting between Begin and As-Sadat, as Israeli press reports, of "forming a secret military alliance" under the direct patronage of U.S. imperialist circles is not insignificant.

At the same time it must not be forgotten for a moment that this is a region where important sea routes intersect and--most important--the interests of many countries and political forces are interwoven, a region where there are already--or soon will be--nuclear weapons. The Pentagon has decided to deploy such weapons at the Diego Garcia base, which is targeted not least against the Arab states, while the Israeli militarists' nuclear preparations, according to press reports, have already gone so far that the question has been raised in the United Nations.

But there is a natural law characteristic of our times. The more adventurist the designs are, the more resistance they meet. In the Arab world imperialist policy is consistently rebuffed by leading forces and progressive states. The so-called "moderates" are now siding with them. Maybe the ruling dynasties in the oil-producing countries of Arabia and the Persian Gulf, for instance, are thinking of their own concerns when they condemn the Egyptian-Israeli deal and protest military threats. All the same, their actions eloquently show how relentlessly the sociopolitical base of imperialism is contracting in the Near East.

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Was it an accident that such hysteria was caused in Israeli ruling circles by the recent meeting between B. Kreisky, W. Brandt and Y. 'Arafat in Vienna? The participants reached a unanimous opinion: "The Palestinian question is the central problem of the Near East conflict, and until it is justly resolved, peace and a full settlement cannot be achieved." Such is the position of very influential forces in West European countries-- a position dictated, it must be supposed, also by those countries' interest in uninterrupted oil supplies. Apart from anything else, this shows that the "Camp David course" is directly at variance with Western states' material interests. And surely this indicates yet again that in the last analysis this course is doomed?

Nonetheless we must not, of course, suppose that a just settlement will come about of its own accord. The struggle for such a settlement demands persistent efforts and the strengthening of the Arab peoples' cohesion as well as their cooperation with the socialist community countries and with all true champions of international law and order.

Amid the frantic whirligig of contradictory Near Eastern events, the unchanging goals of this struggle are nearly visible: the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the Palestinians' rights, including the right to create their own national state, and the right of all Near Eastern countries, including Israel, to an independent and secure existence. Efforts to implement this program are the sole alternative to the increasingly dangerous growth of tension in the Near East.

NEPOROZHNIY, ZEMSKOV ATTEND EGYPTIAN CHARGE'S RECEPTION

LD311515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On a Holiday"]

[Text] On 23 July Faruq Shilbayah, Egyptian charge d'affairs in the Soviet Union, held a reception on the occasion of the national holiday. The reception was attended by P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister, I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

KHOMEYNI URGES MUSLIM UNITY AGAINST ZIONISM, IMPERIALISM

LD301547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Khomeyni Appeal"; from "World Today" roundup compiled by B. Pavlov]

[Text] Iran's spiritual and political leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has appealed to all Muslims in the world "to strengthen unity in the struggle against international imperialism and Zionism and to do everything possible to defend those Muslim countries which are under the yoke of imperialism," our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports from Tehran.

Khomeyni said that the peoples of Iran and Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine are going through a difficult period of their history at the present time. Iran must fight forces operating on the orders of the old regime, international imperialism and Zionism, which still have supporters in the country, he said. The Arab peoples are victims of Zionism, fighting for their independence.

Khomeyni identified Israel as the chief enemy of Islam and Muslims.

TRUD CARRIES SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TU 'JOINT STATEMENT'

LD010823 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Text of "AUCCTU and All-Ethiopia Trade Union Joint Statement"]

[Text] A delegation of the leadership of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union [AETU] headed by AETU chairman (Mulugeta Yimer) paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union 16-23 July 1979 at the invitation of the AUCCTU. During its stay in the USSR the delegation familiarized itself with the Soviet Trade Unions' work and the life of the country's working people. In the course of the talks held between representatives of the AUCCTU and the AETU questions of further developing Soviet-Ethiopian trade union ties were discussed and there was also an exchange of views on topical problems of the international trade union movement and the present world situation.

The AUCCTU and AETU representatives expressed satisfaction with the successful development of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation which have been established between the two countries' trade union organizations on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and the common aims in the struggle for the triumph of the working class ideals.

On behalf of the Soviet working people belonging to trade unions the AUCCTU proclaimed its deep solidarity with the victorious Ethiopian revolution, reaffirming its full support for the efforts of socialist Ethiopia's people to radically transform their motherland and to speedily eradicate vestiges of the feudal and bourgeois past. Soviet trade unions welcome the Ethiopian trade unions' resolve to actively assist, under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the successful implementation of the program of economic, national and cultural building on the path of socialist transformations and to make a worthy contribution to defending the country's territorial integrity and independence.

Socialist Ethiopia's trade unions hold in high esteem the successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU in the building of a communist society. Regarding them as an inspiring example and demonstration of the all-conquering power of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the AETU delegation conveyed sincere gratitude to Soviet trade unions for their unfailing assistance and support.

The AUCCTU and the AETU express sincere satisfaction at the signing in Moscow on 20 November 1978 of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia which is designed to be a firm basis for further consolidating friendly relations between the two countries.

In the course of the talks agreement was reached on concrete measures for Soviet-Ethiopian trade union cooperation in the immediate future, particularly in the sphere of training trade union cadres in both the USSR and Ethiopia.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the coincidence of their positions on the most important questions of our time and the international trade union movements. They condemned the intrigues of imperialism and its stooges who are trying to create discord and enmity among the African peoples and to prevent the serious sociopolitical shifts on the continent. This is further demonstrated by the continuing tension in the Horn of Africa, which must be eliminated on the basis of the respect for the independence, territorial integrity and established borders of the African states.

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The trade unions of the USSR and socialist Ethiopia proclaim their fraternal solidarity with the courageous struggle of the patriots and democrats of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia to liquidate the criminal system of apartheid and colonial oppression. They support the demand for a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East taking into account the vital interests of the Arab peoples, especially the Arab people of Palestine, and they condemn the policy of capitulation to the aggressor and of separate deals concluded behind the backs and against the interests of the Arabs.

Both trade union organizations support the struggles of the peoples of Chile and Uruguay and the working people and their trade unions in all countries for freedom and human dignity and against reactionary fascist regimes, and they welcome the Nicaraguan people's triumph over Somoza's dictatorial regime. The AUCCTU and the AETU condemn the present Beijing leaders' expansionist and hegemonistic policy which goes hand in hand with the imperialists' intrigues. They resolutely support the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and express fraternal solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people who are courageously defending their motherland's national sovereignty and territorial integrity and with Kampuchea's people and their efforts to bring about their motherland's renaissance.

The trade unions of the USSR and socialist Ethiopia deem it necessary to strengthen in every possible way the united firm alliance of the revolutionary forces of our time--the world socialist system and the international workers and national liberation movement--in the name of peace and international detente, the triumph of democracy and social progress throughout the world. Both trade union centers will collaborate closely on the basis of the principles of proletarian solidarity in the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for the final eradication of apartheid and racism and for cohesion and unity of action in the international trade union movement in the name of the triumph of the working class cause.

The AUCCTU and the AETU are confident that the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian trade union relations will make an effective contribution to consolidating the friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between the working people and the peoples of the USSR and socialist Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD302107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The people of our country place high value on the USSR's assistance and support, stated Yusuf Ahmed, Ethiopia's minister of communications and transport and chairman of the Ethiopian-Soviet Friendship and Solidarity Committee. Speaking in Addis Ababa to a group of Soviet tourists who are activists of the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Society, he emphasized that the two countries' cooperation in various spheres had received further impetus after the official visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, to Moscow at the end of last year.

MENGISTU, OAU OFFICIAL ON AFRICAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD301648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--The direct or indirect interference by imperialist and neocolonialist circles in the affairs of African states and their desire to spread dissension by sparking off fratricidal conflict--such are the main reasons for the increase in the number of refugees in our continent, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia, stated here.

In order to oppose successfully intrigues of this sort, he declared, the people of independent Africa must rally together and resolutely support the national liberation movements which are struggling to purge the continent of colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, apartheid and racism. Ethiopia is prepared to cooperate with all active forces toward reducing at the earliest the number of African refugees.

The refugee problem in Africa, as Abdallah Said, chairman of the special OAU Bureau for Problems of the Settling and Employment of Refugees, stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent, is a direct result of the colonial past. Today it is being exacerbated by the racist regimes and imperialists who grant them support. Thus the refugee problem can be solved only by eradicating the reasons for its appearance--tribal discords caused by the colonialist policy of "divide and rule" and by the racist regimes.

ETHIOPIAN PEASANTS ASSOCIATION PROMOTES COHESION, UNITY

LD311440 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 31, TASS--Cohesion of the toiling people in the countryside in the struggle for successful putting into life of the program of national democratic revolution, a rise in agricultural production on the basis of cooperation and introduction of modern methods of land tenure are important objectives facing the All-Ethiopia Peasants Association, foreign journalists have been told by Chairman of the organization Abdallah Sonessa.

The adoption in 1975 of a decree on land reform, he said, laid the beginning to the process of formation of peasant associations which became organs of people's power in the countryside. More than 25,000 associations are now engaged in extensive work to explain to the peasants the program of the national-democratic revolution aimed at building a new just society in Ethiopia. They are a connecting link between state institutions and rural people.

The All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association attaches great significance to questions of formation and development of production cooperatives in the countryside, which are bound to become the basis of the agricultural sector of the country's economy. We thoroughly study the experience of boosting agricultural production, accumulated in countries of the socialist community, the assistance and support of which we invariably feel, and this is of great assistance to us in carrying out progressive transformations in the countryside, A. Sonessa stressed.

INDEPENDENT AFRICA NOT DECEIVED BY UK MOVES ON ZIMBABWE

LD010235 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

["Manoeuvres of Backers of the Racialists"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes: A Commonwealth summit conference is scheduled to open in Zambia's capital Lusaka on August 1. One of the most disputable items on the agenda of the conference will be the debate on the situation in the south of Africa, in particular on the Rhodesian problem, which has been on the order of the day of every Commonwealth meeting for more than 20 years now. Cabinets succeeded each other in London, but the problem of Rhodesian settlement remained outstanding. The current conference in Lusaka will be held at a time when the situation in the south of the African Continent has sharply deteriorated.

The British roundtable journal pointed out that developments in that area are fraught with a potential threat of a big war. The cause of such a threat are incessant aggressive sorties of the Rhodesian racialists against Zambia and the other independent African states.

A source of much concern in Africa were the pronouncements by the British Conservatives for lifting the U.N. sanctions and recognizing the puppet Muzorewa regime. The intention of official London to resolve the Rhodesian problem in the spirit of the neo-colonialist "internal settlement" runs counter to the stand of an overwhelming majority of the Commonwealth member-countries. Thirty-five ambassadors of the Commonwealth countries in London declared that the Rhodesian elections, on the basis of which the unlawful Muzorewa regime was set up, are a "typical fraud."

The recent OAU Assembly in Monrovia warned the Western powers that recognition by them of the present Salisbury regime and the lifting of the U.N. sanctions will be evaluated as a hostile act against the whole of Africa.

There is awareness in London that openly recognizing the Mozorewa-Smith clique knocked together in Rhodesia means challenging the whole of Africa, finding oneself in full isolation at the Lusaka conference and causing a deep crisis of the Commonwealth.

In these conditions London is intensively manouevering. Countless emissaries are sent to the far-away Africa on the not easy assignment of winning support of the African countries for fresh Western initiatives as regards the Rhodesian problem aimed at legalizing the unlawful Muzorewa regime. According to African press reports, Britain will also do its utmost at the conference in Zambia to persuade the Commonwealth countries to recognize Mozorewa. The Foreign Office prepared a series of proposals on a so-called "constitutional reforms" in Rhodesia designed at making the Smith-Muzorewa regime more attractive without effecting its substance.

But, judging by statements of African leaders, independent Africa will not be deceived. Even the British newspaper GUARDIAN was forced to admit it. Summarizing the sentiments prevailing in Africa, it wrote that the African Commonwealth member countries are resolved to frustrate the plans to recognize Muzorewa. There is every indication that the British delegation is going to meet with resolute opposition at the Lusaka conference.

Lusaka Conference to 'Legalize' Zimbabwe

LD010537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Here is the latest news commentary: At the microphone is Mikhail Zenovich, journalist on international affairs:

It would appear that independent Africa has sufficiently clearly rejected attempts by London and Washington to present the Muzorewa puppet regime as the genuine representative of the people of Zimbabwe. The summit assembly of the Organization of African Unity, which ended in Liberia last week, confirmed the recognition of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe as the only legal representative of this country, and London and Washington were warned of the serious consequences if they continued to act in defiance of this decision.

However, judging by everything, London is not considering giving up its policy of complicity with the illegal regime, but intends to use the Lusaka conference to legalize it. The series of diplomatic maneuvers undertaken in the past few days by British diplomacy opens the curtain slightly on the trump card which Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister of Great Britain, intends to put on the table in order to impose on the Commonwealth participants a solution which is to her liking.

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According to the British press, it is a question, primarily, of attempts to present matters in such a way that, allegedly, in Rhodesia, under pressure from the Western powers, measures are being contemplated toward democratization which, allegedly, will make the regime acceptable to the Commonwealth. Under the term democratization are implied minor amendments to the legislation and individual reshuffles in the ruling apparatus, masking the de facto control over the country by the Smith racist clique. In this connection, observers are not to exclude the possibility that during the conference Muzorewa might announce some sort of reorganizations in order to support the arguments of his London protectors. On the other hand, Muzorewa, himself, after his visit to United States and Britain sanctioned the intensification of repressions within the country and also sanctioned the increase of military actions against the frontline states, thus counting on putting pressure on the African members of the Commonwealth and forcing them to recognize his regime. As far as the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe is concerned, its leaders again warned that no maneuvers and tricks by the West, at the basis of which lies betrayal of the interests of the Zimbabwe people, would put an end to the liberation struggle for genuine freedom and independence.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TIES WITH USSR

LD251727 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS -- "The participation of the People's Republic of Angola in the non-alignment movement is directed at further strengthening its unity and cohesion and searching for new forms of cooperation among the non-aligned countries," said Paulo Teixeira Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola. In an interview to NEW TIMES magazine before his departure from Moscow for home, he indicated: "We take into account that practically all of them belong to developing countries. Their unity will constitute a definite force in negotiations with developed capitalist states, which, as a rule, are striving for higher and higher profits from the plunder of our natural wealth. The contribution, which we regard as necessary to make and which we are already making to a certain extent, calls for broader bilateral contacts with the non-aligned states, and determined protection of the vital interests of our peoples." Paulo Teixeira Jorge expressed confidence that Cuba, which is to chair the conference in Havana, will impart a certain dynamism to implementing the basic principles of non-alignment, which include, among others, solidarity with the national liberation struggle. Evaluating bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union, the foreign minister said: "We can state that they are excellent because they are based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and provide for mutual advantages. At present, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries help Angola in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields. They send their experts, helping thus not only to create national personnel, which is very important, but also to draw on the scientific, technical and economic experience of the socialist states.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MAURITIUS

LD010608 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A trade agreement has been signed between the Soviet Union and Mauritius in Port Louis. It provides for the granting of the most favored nation treatment to trade companies and agencies of the two countries. The prime minister, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, of Mauritius has described the signing of the document as an event of historic importance for the young state. He pointed out that the agreement is founded on the principles of equality and mutual respect. The Soviet Union, he said, is giving disinterested help to the developing countries.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT LEADERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD010210 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Managua, July 21, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

A joint press conference of the leadership of the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and the Sandino National Liberation Front was held here.

Member of the joint leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front Bayardo Arce pointed out in his statement that it has become possible to overthrow the Somoza dictatorial regime due to a broad support for the front by the entire Nicaraguan people. He stressed that the condition for further successful development of the revolutionary process is preservation and strengthening of unity of all forces that fought to overthrow the dictatorship. It is the necessary condition and an earnest of the resolute rebuff to any intrigues of internal and external reaction. The Sandino National Liberation Front, said member of the governing council of the Provisional Democratic Government Daniel Ortega, had to take the road of the armed struggle since in conditions of the dictatorial regime it was deprived of the possibility to wage the struggle by legal means--to participate in elections, to work in the trade unions and among the peasantry.

Waging the struggle at one with the entire Nicaraguan people against the criminal guns of Somoza, D. Ortega said, the Sandino National Liberation Front was at the same time deciding the tasks of establishing the political and administrative power in liberated territories. At present, he said, the governing council of the Provisional Democratic Government is now working on setting up the state government apparatus. In this the emphasis is placed on the broadest participation of the masses in the political, organizing and economic activity. In the military aspect, measures are being taken to reinforce the Sandinist People's Army which has the task of protecting the revolutionary gains.

Director of the board for the agrarian reform, member of the joint leadership of the front Jaime Hailoc, stressed that the implementation of the Agrarian reform in Nicaragua above all has the aim of providing plots of land to landless peasants and peasants that are holding plots up to one hectare. He said that in a number of areas, lands that were confiscated from Somoza and his supporters are already being turned over to peasants. Farming cooperatives are being formed in these areas with the assistance of the National Liberation Front. Radical changes will take place in the life of the Nicaraguan peasants J. Hailoc said. We are confident that the experience of the first collective economies will bring positive results.

USTINOV GREETES RAUL CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD010805 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Message from D. Ustinov marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR minister of defense, to Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the Day of National Uprising]

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, Havana:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I wholeheartedly congratulate you and the servicemen of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the 26th anniversary of the day of the national uprising. The storming of the Moncada Barracks on 26 July 1953 opened a new page in the history of the Cuban people's liberation struggle and promoted the further growth of the people's masses' revolutionary consciousness and their enlistment in the struggle against the tyrannical regime. The courage and heroism displayed by those who took part in the storming serve as an inspiring example to the Revolutionary Armed Forces personnel in the consolidation of their socialist motherland's defense capability. On the day of your notable anniversary I wish you, comrade Minister, and all Cuban servicemen further successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the Communist Party of Cuba for defending the Cuban people's revolutionary gains and peaceful constructive labor.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO REVISE PANAMA CANAL TREATY

LD312300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 July--TASS observer Nikolay Chigir writes: Broad circles of the Latin American public are seriously alarmed by U.S. attempts to undermine the U.S.-Panama treaty on the Panama Canal. At the same time as Panama firmly states its readiness to carry out all the provisions of the treaty, which was signed nearly 2 years ago, maneuvers are being stepped up in Washington by those circles which do not wish to recognize Panama's sovereign right to the canal and the territory surrounding it. These circles, profiting by the discussion in the U.S. Congress regarding the implementation of the treaty, are seeking unilateral revisions in order to weaken the original treaty, and, in the final analysis, to preserve a colonial enclave which the United States has owned since the beginning of the century. It is precisely this aim that is the objective of dozens of different reservations and additions introduced by U.S. legislators into the bill now under discussion. Many of the changes flagrantly contradict the treaty provisions and seek to wound the self-respect and sovereignty of Panama. At the same time of the signing of the Panama Canal treaty and its subsequent ratification, it was loudly described by official Washington circles as a highly promising beginning to a "new era" in U.S. relations with Latin America. However, the present desire to undermine the treaty indicates that the so-called "new era" in fact amounts to a continuation of the old U.S. imperialist policy on the continent. The unseemly fuss directed at a virtual review of the treaty is at the same time a poorly veiled attempt to put pressure on Panama, to force it to recognize the "special" rights of the United States to a part of Panamanian territory, and to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. In other words, the United States is, as before, resorting to methods of pressure and blackmail to preserve its position in Latin America. One's attention is also drawn to Washington's disregard of [words indistinct] (?international) law, and the international documents, signed by official U.S. representatives. The U.S.-Panama agreements, known by the general title of the Panama Canal treaty, have not only been signed by the U.S. President but they have also been ratified by the U.S. Congress. Despite this, the treaty's opponents, utilizing various procedural loopholes, intend now to obtain a virtual renunciation of the treaty. In this connection, the following question naturally arises: How can one conduct serious business with the United States if violations of international obligations which it has taken upon itself can occur? Even the New York TIMES was recently forced to admit: "We are breaking our word in Panama." The inadmissibility of a review of the U.S.-Panama treaty of 1977 is obvious. This was pointed out with complete justification by Aristides Rojo, the Panamanian president, in a letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, which contains a resolute protest against actions directed at practical annulment of this important international agreement.

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POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

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KOSYGIN TOURS GEORGIAN ENTERPRISES WITH SHEVARDNADZE

LD311431 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "A.N. Kosygin's Stay in Georgia"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is vacationing, has toured regions of Georgia and familiarized himself with various aspects of their life.

A.N. Kosygin familiarized himself with the construction of the Inguri GES, the largest in the Transcaucasus. He showed interest in the progress of construction and the pace and quality of work on installing an arched dam which, when fully commissioned, will attain a final height of 271.5 meters and be the highest in the country.

The head of the Soviet Government viewed with interest the dam's tail water and underground machine hall.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin talked with M. Tsiskarishvili, chief of the construction site and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, leading construction worker Sh. Abakeliya, machine shop senior foreman M. Samushiya, and "Spetsgidroselektroremont" trust work superintendent A. Sysoyev. They described in detail the course of construction and installation work in commissioning the fourth and fifth units of the Inguri GES and the successes of the labor competition between the teams and sectors of the all-union shock Komsomol construction site.

On behalf of the many thousand-strong international collective of hydraulic construction workers M. Tsiskarishvili assured the Soviet head of government that, having revised its initial socialist pledges, the collective of the giant construction site in the mountains of the greater Caucasus would complete the construction of the GES a year ahead of schedule.

A.N. Kosygin assessed the Inguri hydraulic construction workers' labor highly and gave a number of pieces of valuable advice and instructions aimed at further improving construction and installation work and improving its quality and reliability.

A.N. Kosygin visited the Inguri Order of Lenin Tea Sovkhoz, familiarized himself in detail with the activity of this leading farm, and evinced interest in the prospects for developing tea growing in the republic.

I. Todua, first secretary of Zugdideskiy Raykom, and sovkhoz director V. Makatsariya described how, in recent years, the farm has achieved the highest indicator in Georgia for mechanizing the cultivation and harvesting of leaf tea. Over 90 percent of all labor-intensive work on the plantations is done by machines.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin was interested in the work of the mixed machine operators link led by V. Maunargiya, Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. In a talk with leading machine operators Comrade A.N. Kosygin drew attention to the importance of precise observance of the procedure for harvesting and processing leaf tea and pointed out the need to intensify processing factory capacities as an important measure for the further improvement of Georgian tea.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers voiced his views on the operation and rational utilization of tea harvesting machines, the increase of areas for tea crops and the improvement of yield per hectare.

Comrade A. N. Kosygin expressed the conviction that the republic's tea growers, with the aid of party and soviet organs, will honorably fulfill the 5-year plan targets and direct their efforts toward the country's full provision with high-quality home-produced tea.

During a visit to Abashskiy Rayon A. N. Kosygin met with members of the raykom Bureau. He showed interest in questions of organizing agricultural production and the system of material and moral incentives for rural workers.

G. Mgeladze, first secretary of Abashskiy Raykom, described the fundamental transformations which have taken place in the life of the rayon's working people and the enormous advantages of the new method introduced in the rayon's farms for providing material and moral incentives and enhancing every worker's interest in the results of his labor. Compared with 1972, the corn yield per hectare has increased several times over in Abashskiy Rayon, reaching an average of 45 quintals.

Comrade A. N. Kosygin talked with leading machine operators A. Gvaliya and M. Arvelladze, each of whom obtains 60 quintals of grain from each hectare under his supervision. The leading corn growers assured him that in the next few years they would achieve a 50-percent increase in the grain yield.

Familiarizing himself with the activity of the Tkviri Village Kolkhoz, A. N. Kosygin surveyed the livestock breeding farmstead and gave a number of specific pieces of advice on further increasing the population and raising the output of livestock products.

On the Kalinin Kolkhoz, A. N. Kosygin viewed soya plantations and talked with B. Lasereishvili, chairman of the board, I. Storchak, leader of a mixed team of field cultivators, K. Grigoliya, director of the vegetable-growing agricultural sector, and leading farmers.

Comrade A. N. Kosygin paid special attention to the need to further increase the yield of soya--a valuable agricultural crop--and to introduce mechanization in its cultivation.

O. Tsomaya, director of the Abash interkolkhoz livestock raising association and candidate of agricultural sciences, reported the successes of the complexes and farms belonging to the association and the struggle of the livestock raisers and fodder procurement workers to scale new heights in output.

During his visit to the construction of the Inguri GES and the Georgian kolkhozes and sovkhozes A. N. Kosygin gave a positive assessment of the serious work which is being done in the republic to further develop the energy base and improve the standard of agricultural production. He expressed the conviction that in the fourth year of the 5-year plan under the leadership of the party and soviet organs the Georgian SSR will achieve new successes.

Wherever A. N. Kosygin went the Georgian working people gave him a cordial reception, expressed feelings of profound gratitude and thanks to the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally for their concern and attention to Soviet people's needs and the further flourishing of the republic's economy and culture.

Comrade A. N. Kosygin was accompanied on his tour of the republic by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and also by A. N. Inauri, member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau, V. B. Adleyba, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, and others.

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POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

ZIONIST SLANDERS AGAINST LOT OF SOVIET CHILDREN REFUTED

LD312312 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

["Paper About Zionist Slanders"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--Tomorrow's issue of the LITERURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE) carries an article by political commentator Yuriy Zhukov "To a Goebbels' Recipe." It describes another attempt by anti-Soviet propaganda to slander the Soviet Union.

"A truly Goebbels-type record in big-time lies was set recently by the Zionist anti-Soviet propaganda service," Zhukov writes. "A FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY report says that some 'research centre' in Tel Aviv which is a 'private organisation' founded three years ago in Israel, the agency explains, held an amazing 'press conference.' A little girl, Larisa Sherman, who was five years old 'when she was separated from her mother in 1975 and placed in a children's prison camp in the Soviet Union, appeared before the journalists, it reports.

"Larisa, who is now nine years old, and who has been living for half a year now with her mother in Israel, appeared at the press conference timid and blushing," writes the FRANCE PRESSE correspondent. "But Ada Sherman (her mother) protested against the journalists asking her too many questions...." The nine-year-old girl uttered only one sentence learned by rote, to the effect that she was allegedly beaten and wanted to eat. In contrast, her mother proved much more talkative and maintained, among other things, that she was put in prison in the USSR merely for her desire to go to Israel.

Who, then, are Ada Sherman and Abraham Shifrin and what actually happened to the girl Larisa? The author of the article Yuriy Zhukov describes in detail Ada's adventures in the USSR, to be more precise, those of Adeline Sherman, who turned out, in fact to be an unfaithful wife and a bad mother, who for years did not care for her daughter and was a profiteeress into the bargain, who in 1976 was sentenced by a Soviet court for persistent profiteering under Article 154, Part 2 of the Russian Federation's Criminal Code. As to her daughter Larisa, all the while her mother was travelling up and down the country on her profiteering jaunts, the girl was quietly living with her grandmother on the father's side. By the way, this elderly woman, the mother of Larisa's father, took the girl from an orphanage, where she was placed because of the negligent attitude on the part of her mother, who could not care less.

And so, we come to the ultra-dramatic spectacle staged in Tel Aviv, where this profiteeress, who did not care a fig for her daughter in years, is displaying her to reporters as an alleged victim, who had languished in a "prison camp for children!" This makes it clear, Yuriy Zhukov notes, why the organizers of this "press conference" asked the correspondents not to put the girl "too many questions"--she could easily forget the crammed false text and tell them she was actually living with her grandmother.

It now remains to say a few words about Abraham Shifrin. In 1953 he was condemned for spying. After serving his term he fell back into his old ways and was caught collaborating with foreign intelligence services. This time he was stripped of Soviet citizenship and expelled from the USSR. And this is the man who is posing today as a defender of Soviet children. Truly Goebbels himself could hardly think up such a big lie, as is being disseminated today by this character who sold himself to foreign intelligence.

The hired falsifiers have been caught red-handed!

Unseemly provocations used by hired liars in this year of the child, observed at present in all countries, to cast aspersions on the children's lot in the Soviet Union, are doomed to failure. All the world knows about the great care lavished on the growing generation in this country. Every foreigner visiting the USSR can see it for himself. It is not accidental that many foreign guests repeat the popular expression: "Children are a privileged class in the Soviet land." Concern for their education, health, rest and recreation is task No. 1 in our state. And no prevarications about prisons for Soviet children and infants can darken this truth, writes Yuriy Zhukov in conclusion.

BREZHNEV GREET'S SCHOOLCHILDREN'S LABOR ASSOCIATIONS RALLY

LD311318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] An all-union rally of representatives of schoolchildren's labor associations opened today in Zaporozhye. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to those participating in the rally. The greetings read:

Dear children: It is gratifying that, from your early years, you are becoming participants in such a wonderful movement as the schoolchildren's labor associations. Thank you for trying to make what contributions you can to the nationwide struggle for the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

In the labor associations young men and women have their characters formed, and a singleness of purpose and a sense of duty are cultivated. Such concepts as worker's honor and collectivism are brought out, the value of bread is learned, and the need to protect nature and our native land, which have given people well-being, health and joy, is profoundly understood. Here schoolchildren learn to love their land and to take a proprietary concern that it will become ever more beautiful and rich. It is very important that as early as your school years you should have the opportunity to consolidate in practice the knowledge you have acquired, and also to acquire the work habits and master the basics of a career, the right to the choice of which you are guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. This will help in the future to map out correctly the plans of your lives and to occupy a worthy place in the glorious ranks of the laboring people of our country. May your movement develop and grow stronger! May its glorious traditions multiply!

It is precisely in labor for the good of the homeland that the best qualities of Soviet people are revealed. This is taught to you by older comrades, communists, tutor-mentors, collective farm workers, teachers and leaders in school associations. Their marvelous activities deserve every kind of approval and support.

Dear friends: Your rally is taking place in the year of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of mastery over the virgin lands, on the legendary land of Zaporozhye, where thousands of young patriots reached manhood through shock labor at the construction sites of the first five-year plans--Dneproges, Zaporozhstal.... Examples of labor heroism were demonstrated by our people in the postwar period when they resurrected these pioneers of Soviet industry from the ashes and ruins. It is up to you to continue the glorious traditions of the shockworkers of the first 5-year plans--the Stakhanovites, virgin-land pioneers and space heroes.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state does everything so that you may live under a peaceful sky, looking confidently to the future. Prepare yourselves to be worthy successors to the older generation. Live, learn and labor as the Communist Party teaches you to and as Vladimir Ilich called on you to do.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS RESOLUTION ON PLANNING, MANAGEMENT

LD311129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 Morning Edition PA pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Proceeding from the decisions of the 25th party congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums and the provisions of the USSR Constitution, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to implement a system of measures to further improve the plan leadership of the economy, to develop democratic principles in production management and to enhance labor collectives' creative initiative.

The task is to raise the standard of planning and economic management, to bring them into line with the demands of the present stage--the stage of developed socialism--to achieve a considerable rise in social production efficiency, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, labor productivity growth and an improvement in output quality; and on this basis to insure the steady upsurge of the country's economy and the Soviet people's prosperity.

1. ON MEASURES TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF PLANNING WORK IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. The resolution notes that the most important directions of improving all planning work are to choose the most efficient ways of achieving high ultimate national economy results, to combine rationally sectorial and territorial development and long-term and current plans, to improve intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions and to insure balanced economic growth.

In elaborating USSR economic and social development plans, USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must insure:

The comprehensive solution of economic and social problems and the concentration of effort and resources on fulfilling the most important statewide programs while avoiding a narrowly sectorial approach toward the elaboration of plans;

The acceleration of the implementation of scientific and technical discoveries and developments aimed at increasing the pace at which social labor productivity and output quality are rising;

The rational utilization of production capital and material, manpower and financial resources, the strengthening of the policy of thrift and the elimination of losses in the national economy;

The correct definition of priorities in the development of sectors and economic regions in order to insure progressive changes in national economic proportions and a rise in the efficiency of capital investments and all social production;

And the formation of the necessary material and financial reserves for proportional and balanced development of the economy;

USSR Gosplan is called upon to raise the content of planning to a qualitatively new standard on the basis of strengthening the role of long-term plans, extensively utilizing the targeted program method and introducing a system of scientifically substantiated technical and economic norms and normatives.

The resolution establishes the procedure for drawing up long-term and current economic and social development plans.

Provision is made for a number of measures aimed at strengthening the role of the 5-year plan as the main way of planning the country's economic and social development and the basis for the organization of the economic activity of enterprises, associations and ministries. In particular, it is planned to elaborate as part of the 5-year plan for each year balances of material and manpower resources and production capacities, a financial balance and a balance of the population's monetary income and outgoings; to approve economic normatives; and to assess the fulfillment of the 5-year plan at every level of the economic mechanism by means of the running total from the beginning of the 5-year plan.

USSR Gosplan is instructed to define and approve before the start of the next 5-year plan and with the participation of the USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers concerned a list of comprehensive targeted scientific and technical, economic and social programs and also programs for developing individual regions and territorial production complexes and a procedure and timetable for their elaboration. The elaboration of programs for saving fuel and metal, constructing the Baykal-Amur railroad and developing industry in the areas through which the railroad runs, reducing the use of manual labor and increasing production of new consumer goods are envisaged as being among the priorities for the immediate future.

Annual USSR economic and social development plans must be drawn up on the basis of the targets and economic normatives of the 5-year plan for the given year while providing for the necessary concretization of the aforementioned targets, the introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements and also the implementation of economic and organizational measures to insure fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The drawing up of the annual plan must start from below--from production associations (enterprises) and organizations. On the basis of the development of socialist competition and the utilization of internal economic resources the collectives of production associations (enterprises) and organizations elaborate counterplans which exceed the 5-year plan targets set for the corresponding year. Counterplans which have been adopted at the initiative of production associations (enterprises) and organizations and which have been coordinated with material resources are incorporated within the annual plan.

The 5-year and annual plans of production associations (enterprises) and organizations must be drawn up on the basis of economic and engineering calculations; plan targets must not be set merely on the basis of the prevailing dynamics of the corresponding indicators.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must insure active participation by the labor collectives of production associations (enterprises) and organizations in the elaboration of 5-year and annual plans and also in the monitoring of their fulfillment.

The resolution defines a system of indicators and economic normatives approved for industrial ministries, associations and enterprises in 5-year plans (with a year-by-year breakdown).

In particular, the indicators include: the growth of (normative) net output and in some sectors commodity output in comparable prices; production of the main types of output in physical terms; labor productivity growth; a normative for wages per ruble of output; a limit on the numbers of workers and employees and a target for decreasing the use of manual labor; the total profit and in some sectors the reduction in the prime cost of output; the commissioning of fixed capital, production capacities and projects; a limit on state capital investments and construction and installation work; targets for the introduction of new equipment and the economic effect of implementing scientific and technical measures; and the volume of deliveries of the most important types of material and technical resources.

The switch to the net output indicator is being implemented as the corresponding sectors prepare for this.

The resolution stipulates that, starting with the 11th 5-Year-Plan, indicators concretizing and in some cases detailing the targets set for the corresponding year of the 5-year plan are to be established in the annual plans for industrial ministries, associations and enterprises. Ministries, associations and enterprises are independently establishing a number of indicators and normatives in the annual plans on the basis of the 5-year plan targets or normatives for the corresponding year. For associations and enterprises the volume of output sold is established as the criterion for assessing fulfillment of the pledges for output deliveries in accordance with the contacts concluded.

Along with the ministries and departments concerned, USSR Gosplan must in 1979-1980 make the necessary changes to the system of physical indices of output on the basis of extensive use of scientifically substantiated technical and economic indicators which make it possible to take into account the efficiency, quality and other consumer characteristics of output and also to make the switch to planning the production of an expanded products list of equipment in units of measurement which reflect more fully the equipment's productivity and other economic characteristics.

The resolution stipulates that, as part of the state economic and social development plans for the USSR, union and autonomous republics krais, oblasts, cities and rayons and also ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations, composite sections be elaborated regarding the whole complex of measures in the sphere of social development--including measures to improve working conditions, to enhance working people's qualifications and professional skill and the population's general educational and cultural standards and to improve housing and cultural and everyday living conditions, medical services and other measures in the sphere of social development--in coordination with the targets for developing production, for capital construction and for improving their efficiency.

In order to insure that scientific and technical achievements are comprehensively considered in the economic and social development plans the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and USSR Gosstroy along with the USSR Academy of Sciences, must elaborate programs for solving the most important scientific and technical problems and problems of the comprehensive utilization of natural resources while taking into account the application of the results of fundamental and applied research and must define in these programs the ultimate aims, technical and economic results, timetable and stages of the implementation of the work.

USSR ministries and departments and other union republic councils of ministers will elaborate and approve plans for improving the technical standard in sectors, and also plans for work in conserving nature and the environment.

The USSR State Committee for Standards is instructed in 1979-1981 to revise outdated standards for machines and equipment; and to complete the elaboration of comprehensive standardization programs for the most important types of consumer goods, insuring co-ordinated demands for raw materials, materials, component parts and finished products.

A procedure is being laid down in accordance with which USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must carry out the design and construction of new enterprises and the expansion and modernization of existing ones on the basis of high-efficiency production technology and the use of sophisticated machinery, insuring the production in newly commissioned capacities of products which in technical standard and quality correspond to the best Soviet and foreign models or surpass them.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, together with interested ministries and departments, must carry out in 1979-1980 an assessment of the technical standard of machines, equipment and other production technology being produced. They must elaborate and implement measures to improve the technical and economic indicators of articles being manufactured and newly assimilated and take outdated products out of production. In the future, such an assessment must be carried out periodically.

It is considered necessary to increase the responsibility of the USSR Gosplan and USSR ministries and departments for insuring a balance between the targets of the state plans for economic and social development. A procedure has been laid down for elaborating material balances for the 10-year period, the 5-year plan period and the year. Responsibility for satisfying the requirements of the national economy and the population for products of the necessary range and quality is borne by the leading ministries in the production of the particular product.

The resolution provides for the completion in 1980 of the transfer of most production associations (enterprises) onto the system of direct long-term economic ties. With direct long-term economic ties, contracts between production associations (enterprises) in industry, and also between those associations (enterprises) and USSR Gosplan organs, transport organizations and state and cooperative trade organizations are concluded for a 5-year period.

The range (products list) of products being supplied is elaborated in detailed and specific form in annual plans.

With a view to improving the quality of consumer goods and extending their range, it is planned to develop the network of company [firmennyy] stores to sell consumer goods, to improve the work of wholesale fairs and to conclude 5-year agreements between trade organizations and industrial associations. Provision must be made in the agreements for updating the range and improving the finish and external appearance of articles and the packaging of goods, as well as other commitments insuring the more complete satisfaction of the population's demands. On the basis of these agreements annual contracts are concluded by trade enterprises, which specify the volume, range and conditions of delivery of goods in accordance with population demand.

The resolution defines measures to insure the rational combination of territorial and sectorial planning. Among them obligations are laid on USSR ministries and departments regarding the elaboration of draft plans broken down territorially and their joint examination with union republic councils of ministers.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are entrusted with compiling and approving composite 5-year and annual plans for the production of local construction materials and the output of consumer goods and plans for housing, municipal, cultural and consumer construction, and also with controlling the fulfillment of these plans.

Taking into account the growing significance of regions of Siberia and the Far East in the country's economy and the formation of major territorial production complexes in those regions, USSR Gosplan is instructed to examine, jointly with the RSFSR USSR Council of Ministers and interested USSR ministries and departments, plans for the development and siting of productive forces in these regions and the territorial production complexes located within them, and also basic economic and social development indicators for each complex irrespective of the departmental affiliation of production associations (enterprises) and organizations, to approve these indicators and to exercise control over their fulfillment.

Ministries and departments must insure the stability of annual and quarterly plans laid down by production associations (enterprises) and organizations, not permitting the correction of the plan in such a way as to reduce it to below the actual level of fulfillment.

2. ON MEASURES TO ACCELERATE THE COMMISSIONING OF PRODUCTION CAPACITIES AND PROJECTS AND TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to elaborate measures aimed at accelerating the commissioning of production capacities and projects at construction sites already commenced and at sharply reducing the number of construction sites being started in order to bring the volume of unfinished construction work within established norms in the next few years. As from the 11th 5-Year Plan, a stable 5-year plan for capital construction (with targets laid down for each year) will be laid down for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, coordinated with the resources of materials and technological and energy equipment, labor and financial resources and also construction and installation organization capacities.

To insure the planning of existing production and new construction as a whole, draft 5-year plans must provide for capital investments in the development of material production sectors in accordance with the planned growth in the volume of products and services. It is incumbent on USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to elaborate as part of draft 5-year plans balances and calculations for the use of existing enterprises, including out of the production development fund. Plans must provide for the priority allocation by associations and enterprises of material resources and equipment for this purpose, and plans must also provide the necessary limits on capital investments and construction, installation and contract work. Resources for the construction of new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones must be allocated if the national economy's requirements for a particular type of product cannot be insured by existing enterprises, taking into account their modernization and technical refitting.

The resolution lays down a list of indicators being established in 5-year and annual plans for construction ministries and construction and installation organizations. Among them are: the commissioning of production capacities and projects; the volume of commodity construction output broken down per client; the growth in labor productivity; the ceiling on the numbers of workers and employees; and profit; and for individual organizations, the reduction in the prime cost of construction and installation work.

USSR Gosstroy is instructed to implement in 1979-1980 measures to prepare an estimated norm [smetno-normativnyy] base for the gradual transition in the 11th 5-Year Plan to planning labor productivity in construction and installation organizations in terms of (normative) net output or another indicator which reflects more accurately the change in labor expenditure, and planning the wage fund in accordance with the norm per ruble of output in terms of the indicator used for planning labor productivity.

Construction and installation organizations' economic activity and their economic incentives will be assessed according to the results of fulfillment of targets for the commissioning of production capacities and projects, commodity construction output, growth in labor productivity and profits.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must complete in 1981 the introduction of accounting between clients and contractors for fully completed and commissioned enterprises and for complexes and phases and projects which are nearing completion and prepared for the output of products and the provision of services, according to the estimated cost of commodity construction output.

A series of concrete measures are envisaged for increasing the responsibility of clients and contractors for the timely commissioning of production capacities and projects. It is laid down that approved itemized lists are an unchangeable plan document for the entire period of construction, binding on clients, contractors, planning, financial, banking and supply organs and suppliers of equipment and structures.

The USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and the USSR Gosbank are instructed to finance state capital investments for construction sites intended for production steadily, on the basis of itemized lists, for the entire period of construction and within the sums laid down in the estimate.

The scale of bonuses for the timely commissioning of production capacities and projects has been increased.

USSR construction ministries and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to elaborate and implement measures to improve the administration of capital construction, having in mind the transition in 1979-1981 to a two- or three-tier system of administration.

3. ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUTONOMOUS FINANCING [KHOZRASCHET] AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC LEVERS AND INCENTIVES. The resolution acknowledges the need to insure the further development of khozraschet in production associations (enterprises) and construction and installation organizations on the basis of 5-year plan targets and long-term economic norms guaranteeing an increase in the resources left at their disposal, depending on the improvement in the final results of economic activity and with a simultaneous growth in contributions of resources paid into the state budget.

The results of the economic activity of production associations (enterprises) in industry and also their economic incentives must be assessed on the basis, above all, of the fulfillment of plans for delivering output of a productive and technical nature and consumer goods in a range (product mix) and on a time scale in accordance with concluded contracts (orders), increasing labor productivity, improving product quality and increasing profits (in certain sectors--reducing prime cost).

The resolution provides for the completion in the next 2 or 3 years of the formation of production associations as the main khozraschet component of industry. It provides for the consistent implementation of measures in specialization and production sharing and the centralization of auxiliary and subsidiary services and also the administrative functions of the enterprises and organizations being combined.

To develop labor collectives' economic incentive and expand the rights of production associations (enterprises) it is planned to make a switch, in the 11th 5-Year Plan, to the formation of economic incentive funds--a material incentive fund, for sociocultural measures and a housing construction and production development fund--in accordance with stable norms established on differentiated scales for the years of the 5-year plan.
[paragraph continues]

Here the norms for the formation of these funds are established on an increased scale for the production associations (enterprises) which considerably increase the production of new highly efficient output and new consumer goods. Increased contributions to the economic incentive funds are also established for production associations (enterprises) when they adopt and fulfill counterplans surpassing the targets of the 5-year plan for the next year of the 5-year plan. If the 5-year plan target for fund forming indicators is underfulfilled, contributions to the economic incentive funds are made on the basis of reduced norms.

It is laid down that the assets of the economic incentive funds be used strictly for their specific purpose. The balances of funds are carried over to the next year and are not withdrawn. The labor collectives take an active part in the discussion and solution of questions of the utilization of assets for the development of production and also for sociocultural measures, housing construction and material incentives.

The material incentive fund is formed from profits, depending on labor productivity growth, the growth in output in the top quality category and the fulfillment of the plans for the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with the contracts (orders) concluded. Taking into account the features of individual sectors, this fund may be formed in accordance with other qualitative indicators (saving of material resources, the raising of the return on investment and the shift index, profit level, reduction of the prime cost of output and, in the extracting sectors, growth in output in physical terms).

It must be considered essential for production associations (enterprises) to channel assets into providing bonuses from the material incentive fund and the wages fund above all to encourage the improvement of qualitative indicators and the fulfillment of pledges for deliveries of output in accordance with the concluded contracts (orders), taking into account the results of socialist competition.

The production development fund is formed in accordance with norms by means of deductions from profit and depreciation allowances earmarked for the full restoration of fixed capital. Also included in it are proceeds from the sale of disused superfluous property (fixed capital). Measures for mechanization and automation, the replacement and modernization of equipment and the improvement of production and labor organization and also other measures for the technical reequipping of production implemented by using assets from this fund are elaborated and approved independently by production associations (enterprises). Expenditure on these measures in accordance with the calculations and proposals of the production associations (enterprises) is included in full in the capital construction plans of the ministries and departments and is backed up by them on a priority basis with the necessary capital investments, material resources and volumes of contract work.

With a view to intensifying the degree of interest of associations, enterprises and ministries in the efficient use of material and financial resources, beginning in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to establish for the industrial ministries (insofar as they are ready), on the basis of the targets approved in the 5-year plan, norms for deductions from profit (differentiated for each year) placed at their disposal for financing plan expenditure on the development of production, science and technology and the formation of economic incentive funds. Where their own funds are inadequate for financing capital investments the resolution plans to use bank credit and state budget funds. To accelerate scientific and technical progress and to expand the production of new, highly effective output, it is planned to complete, in 1980, the transfer of scientific research, design, planning and design and manufacturing organizations, testing (experimental) organizations and scientific-production and production associations (enterprises) of the industrial ministries to the khozraschet system of organizing work on the creation, assimilation and introduction of new technology on the basis of schedule orders (contracts).

In the ministries and departments a single science and technology development fund is being created to finance scientific research, experimental design and technological work and to reimburse expenditures connected with the development and assimilation of new types of output and manufacturing processes, with the introduction of scientific labor organization and with the financing of additional expenditure on the improving output quality and increased expenditure in the first years of the production of new output.

It is laid down that the award of bonuses to workers of science and production and production associations (enterprises) and research, planning and design and manufacturing organizations for the creation and introduction of new equipment is to be implemented in relation to the total economic effect actually obtained in the national economy from the utilization of the attainments of science and technology. In science and production and production associations (at enterprises) and in machine building organizations one-off bonuses are introduced for the development, assimilation and mass production of particularly important and highly efficient types of equipment and machinery and also for the creation and assimilation of fundamental new manufacturing processes in order to provide incentives for work leaders and workers who have taken a direct part in the creation and assimilation of these types of equipment and manufacturing processes.

To intensify the role of economic levers in the expansion of the output of high-quality articles and in insuring the regular renewal of the range of output, measures are planned for the further development of the system of certification and incentives to the improvement of the quality of output for production technology purposes. Here there is an increase in the scale of the incentive allowance added to the wholesale price for new highly efficient output which in terms of its parameters corresponds to the best domestic and foreign models, depending on the annual economic effect from the production and utilization of this output.

The allowance added to the wholesale price for new highly effective output is also increased for output which has been given the state seal of quality in cases where the production of this output is based on developments deemed to be discoveries or inventions. Demands are also increased regarding output which is granted the seal of quality, and the role of sanctions for the production of obsolescent output is also enhanced.

Where there is a considerable improvement in the quality of the consumer goods produced and they are given the state seal of quality, deductions into the production associations' (enterprises') economic incentive funds are made on increased scales in accordance with the established norms.

In order to enhance the labor collectives' interest in accelerating labor productivity growth and reducing cadres turnover on the basis of applying long-term wages norms per ruble of output, it is necessary to intensify the dependence of the wages of each worker and of the labor collective as a whole on labor productivity growth and the improvement of the end results of the work of production associations (enterprises). In determining these norms it is necessary to proceed from technically substantiated labor norms and to provide for the preferential growth of labor productivity by comparison with the growth of wages.

The resolution has given production associations (enterprises) the right to pay supplements to wage rates and salaries for workers and engineering and technical workers using savings in the wages fund compared with the established norm or planned wages fund. When work indicators deteriorate these supplements are to be taken away.

To encourage initiative in introducing technically substantiated norms for labor and their timely revision, it is planned to pay workers a one-off bonus by means of savings obtained as a result of the revision of these norms.

Ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations have been asked to elaborate and implement measures for the extensive development of the team form of organizing and encouraging labor, bearing in mind that in the 11th 5-Year Plan this form should be the main one.

The production team collectives (councils) have been granted the right, within the limits of the norms and funds established for them, to determine the size of bonuses and wages paid out for the results of the work of an entire team collective, taking into account the real contribution of each team member to the overall results of work; they have also been granted the right to recommend team members for the increments and additional payments for professional skill and the combination of professions; the right to recommend to the administration and trade union organization that they change a worker's category in accordance with established procedure taking into account the quality of his work; to determine the winners of socialist competition within the team and the size of their incentives; and to nominate candidates from among the team members for material and moral incentives on the basis of the results of socialist competition within the plant.

The resolution defines measures aimed at increasing the interest of association (enterprises) in the better utilization of resources.

It is laid down that it is compulsory to apply sanctions for failure to meet contracts for output deliveries. To insure prompt payment for output delivered in accordance with concluded contract and to enhance the responsibility of purchasers for the observance of payment discipline, it is planned that when payment falls due and the purchaser temporarily lacks funds, the invoices he has endorsed will be paid by the USSR Gosbank and USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments by means of a loan, the liability for the loan being placed on the purchaser.

The measures for improving planning and economic incentives envisaged in the resolution extend to all sectors of industry and to capital construction. The particular features of their application in individual sectors of industry and construction are to be established by USSR Gosplan together with the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and in construction also by the USSR Gosstroy.

With a view to fundamentally improving the organization of shipments of national economic freight and passengers and intensifying the influence of the economic mechanism on the end results of the activity of transportation enterprises and organizations, the resolution obliges the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the union republic ministers of motor transport and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet to elaborate proposals on this question.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers believe that one of the most important tasks of the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosnab, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Gosstroy, USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, USSR State Committee for Prices, USSR Gosbank, USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and also other USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers is to introduce the measures envisaged by this resolution.

III. 1 Aug 79

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

GAS COOLING SYSTEM IN PERMAFROST AREAS DESCRIBED

LD301000 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tyumen, July 30, TASS--The natural reindeer pastures along the Urengoy-Nadym gas pipeline laid in West Siberia's permafrost will remain undamaged. Protection of pastures from the destruction is one of the objectives of the gas cooling station, whose construction has been started near Urengoy. "Cold" gas is to be transported through Siberian gas pipeline next year.

Tens of thousands kilometres long gas pipelines have crossed the permafrost zone. Gas into the pipelines is fed from wells at a temperature of 34-38 degrees centigrade. Then pressure in the gas pipelines increases together with the increase in the pressure of gas pipelines. This leads to soil defrosting along the route, swamping of pastures and deformation of pipes.

The new complex will make it possible to preserve intact the upper layer of the permafrost. The gas will be scrubbed at the station from mixtures and then cooled. It will have a temperature from zero to minus two degrees along all sections of the gas main in the permafrost zone.

Experts have developed several versions of gas cooling. In summer it will be let through special methane plants and, in winter it will be cooled by atmospheric air.

BRIEFS

WORK IMPROVEMENT IN COAL INDUSTRY--The state of and measures for further improving the work of coal industry enterprises were discussed on 25 July in Voroshilovgrad at a conference of party organization secretaries at coal mining enterprises. A report was delivered by Voroshilovgrad Obkom First Secretary Goncharenko. The conference was addressed by Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and Voronin, Ukrainian first deputy minister of the coal industry. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

TRAINING MINERS--Highly qualified cadres for Lvov-Volyn coal basin enterprises will be trained at a new vocational-technical school whose training complex was put into operation in Chervonograd on 25 July. Calculated for more than 700 students, its three blocks include classrooms, production workshops, laboratories, libraries, service facilities and a sports hall. In the new educational establishment the students will not only be able to learn mining professions, but also acquire secondary education. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

III. 1 Aug 79

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

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RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN HARVESTING

LD312124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports on harvesting progress today: Grain crops were reaped on 11.5 million hectares in the republic by 30 July; this is about one-sixth of the area. The border of harvesting operations has moved considerably to the north over the past week; virtually all the oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone are now gathering in earlier than last year and harvest is also in progress in Volga-Vyatka. In the Volgogradskaya Oblast the machine operators are finishing the cutting and threshing of winter crops and work on the fields under spring crops is gathering pace. Favorable conditions are being created everywhere for spring crop sowing, which is to begin as early as August in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Some 11 million hectares of fields are ready for this and work is progressing swiftly.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 31 JULY

LD010332 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each time:

Drivers from the mid-Volga transport directorate have started work on moving this year's grain harvest. They are to move crops from an area of over 2 million hectares in 20 days. (0205 GMT)

Cutting of wheat has started in southern parts of Orenburgskaya Oblast. Wheat occupies about 3 million hectares. Because the crop has not ripened uniformly, the machines are going about the cutting selectively. (0500 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on over 4,000 hectares in Belgorodskaya Oblast, almost two-thirds of the total area. Kostromskaya Oblast has started harvesting. Whereas last year it started in the west, this year it started in the eastern rayons. About 6,000 tractors, 2,300 combines and 2,000 motor vehicles are taking part--a record. (0500 GMT)

The pace of harvesting in corn plantations in southern Uzbekistan is increasing. The harvest is good. (0500 GMT)

Over 10,000 vehicles will take part in harvest work in Kurganskaya Oblast; almost a third of them are truck convoys. (1100 GMT)

Agricultural workers in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have been among the first in Kazakhstan to fulfill the haymaking plan. Over 800,000 tons of this fodder have been procured to date. Making use of the good yield of sown and natural grasses, workers in the oblast have pledged to procure no less than 1 million tons of hay, which is enough for 1 1/2 years. Laying in of haylage and preparation of vitaminized grassmeal are proceeding at fast rates. (1100 GMT)

Mass harvesting of grains has begun in Tambovskaya Oblast where grain now occupies almost 1.5 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

Tul'skaya Oblast farms have, to date, cut grain crops on 150,000 hectares, which is around one-fifth of the entire sown area. (1200 GMT)

Mass threshing of spring crops has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast. The harvest is hampered by the capricious weather. More than 1,000 harvest-transport complexes are working in the fields at the moment.

The convoys with barley and wheat were the first to set off for the elevators. (1330 GMT)

The farms of Bashkiriya have started the harvesting of winter rye. About 30,000 vehicles are taking part in the transport of the grain. The transport throughout the whole territory is coordinated by an automatic computer. (1330 GMT)

Grain crop harvesting has started in Lithuania. Following immediately after the combines into the lands allotted to winter crops are the window pickup and press machines. Then the husking of stubble will start immediately on the cleared plots. (1400 GMT)

New enhanced socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton to the state have been adopted by Azerbaijan's agricultural workers. Through the introduction of advanced agricultural equipment and high-yield and early ripening cotton varieties, cotton production in the republic has doubled in the last few years. This year's target is for the sale of no less than 600,000 tons of raw cotton to the state, that is 50,000 tons above the plan. (1700 GMT)

HARVEST PROGRESS REVIEWED ON EVE OF 'DECISIVE' MONTH

LD011019 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osyehkin agricultural review: "The Main Task of the Day"]

[Text] The last days of July are busy days for the grain grower. Ahead lies August--the decisive month of the harvest campaign. Harvest work is underway in 12 union republics already. The country's farmers are fully resolved to gather in the harvest as quickly and competently as possible, to deliver as much grain as possible to the state and to create reliable seed stocks.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, 20.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut by 23 July in kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm enterprises--17 percent of the area. Some 17.8 million hectares had been threshed--87 percent of the cut area. In the past week 4.5 million hectares have been completely harvested.

Rainy weather has held up work in a number of places. Farm leaders, specialists and all rural machine operators are urged to make use of every minute of work time, insure the efficient handling of equipment, high output and top-quality harvesting and shipment of grains. This kind of organization has helped kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Kuban to cope with the threshing in a short time and to sell 2 million tons of grain to the state already. Using Ipatovskiy techniques leading farms in Stavropolskiy Kray, the Don area and Belgorodskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts have achieved harvest successes. More than 1,000 harvesting and transport complexes are operating on Ryazanskaya Oblast farms. Depending on the prevailing conditions, machine operators are combining swath harvesting and direct combine harvesting and cutting low.

In the RSFSR as a whole, 8 million hectares of grain have been out--a little more than 10 percent of the area. Some 6.6 million hectares have been threshed. Farms in the Central, Volga and Volga-Vyatka economic regions and Primorskiy Kray have started harvesting. Farmers in the Central-Chernozem Region are not making full use of opportunities for accelerating the harvest and procurement of grain: Only one-tenth of the crops have been harvested so far in Kurskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts. The machine operators will soon be taking the equipment out into the fields in the Urals and Siberia. However, some of the combines, reapers and trucks are still to be overhauled here, especially in Sverdlovskaya Oblast.

The Ukrainian farms have cut almost 9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops--59 percent of the area. Over 86 percent have been threshed. Kolkhoz and sovkhos workers are concentrating on tightening schedules and preventing losses. Working in the Ipatovskiy style, the machine operators in many complexes in Donetskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts are operating their combines for 15-20 hours out of every 24.

At the same time, it must be said that on some farms in Zaporozhskaya, Vinnitskaya and other oblasts in the republic there are time lapses between threshing, seed preparation and transportation to the state storehouses. Party committees must react sharply to cases where grain is allowed to linger on the threshing floor, and in particular cases where it is left to spoil. All kolkhozes and sovkhoses are called upon to participate in grain procurement, and the fulfillment of plans and targets is the duty of every farm.

Moldavian farms coped with the grain harvest in 12 working days. I. Pailiy, combine operator from Suvorovskiy Rayon, tipped 20,000 quintals of grain from the hopper of his "Kolos." Excellent results have been achieved by the Chadyr-Lunskiy Rayon complex detachments led by Heroes of Socialist Labor S. Parmakli and Z. Paskalov, which threshed 45 quintals of grain per hectare. Many rayons in the republic have fulfilled the plan and are continuing to sell grain to the state toward their pledges.

The grain harvest is at an end in Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan. In a number of places in this area they have started gathering in ripe ears of corn. Many farms in these republics are carrying out second sowings of corn in order to increase sales of grain to the state and create a sound fodder base. The first tens of thousands of hectares of grain have been out in Belorussia.

A vast amount of harvest work has yet to be done in Kazakhstan. So far 1.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut there--5 percent of the area. Harvest work is already being carried out in seven republican oblasts and will soon be starting in the northern virgin land, where final preparations are being made. In this zone it is very important to complete combine and reaper repairs as quickly as possible, make up unit crews with experienced machine operators, reduce the duration of the harvest work and insure the safekeeping of the entire harvest.

Current tasks include special concern for potatoes--the "second grain," as the people rightly call them. Farms in Armenia, Georgia and Uzbekistan are already completing the harvest of early strains. Farmers in Bryanskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts have begun to lift potatoes of these types. But on a number of farms in the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Non-Chernozem Zone and other places, potato fields have begun to be affected by weeds following the rain, and there is a danger of attack by phytophthora. Therefore, it is necessary to keep tending the crops and implementing the complex of agrotechnical and organizational measures and to grow a big harvest everywhere, gather good-quality tubers and store them correctly for the winter.

In some oblasts of the Ukraine and Belorussia farmers have started harvesting fiber flax and are continuing to actively tend plantations of cotton, sugar beet and other row crops. The second sowing has already been carried out over a large area.

Some 136,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested in the country. Some 2.3 million tons have been purchased, which is 109,000 tons more than last year. Some 156,000 tons of fruit and berries and 317,000 tons of quality tea have been sold to the state. When organizing work on plantations, in orchards and at procurement centers it is important to ship high-quality products and prevent them from spoiling during transit or in storage.

Let's have high-tempo harvesting and procurement of grain and other products and preparation for winter sowing. This is the chief task of the day.

TASS REPORTS EXPERIMENTS ABOARD SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-34

LD301334 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from Flight Control Centre: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are working in near-terrestrial space for already 155 days.

The cosmonauts devoted most of yesterday to astrophysical research conducted simultaneously by means of the KRT-10 radio telescope and a ground radiotelescope with a mirror antenna 70 metres in diameter, located at the long-range space communication centre in the Crimea. The purpose of these studies is to experimentally check principles of non-atmospheric radio astronomy and to study extraterrestrial sources of radio emission. A new experiment of material studies in space was started this morning in the "Kristall" installation with the aim of obtaining a monocrystal of the semi-conductor material indium antimonide in conditions of weightlessness.

In the course of the day the crew are also working with onboard technical documentation and performing fitness exercises on the space bicycle and running track.

According to telemetric information and crew reports, the onboard systems of the station Salyut-6 and the ship Soyuz-34 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Completion of 156th Day

LD010619 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in space for 156 days. The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 has been working in space for 156 days. The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 has been continuing exploration with the help of a KRT-10 radiotelescope today. An experiment is being carried out in space material science on the Kristall installation in order to obtain monocrystals of a semiconductor substance--cadmium sulphide. Exploration on the circumterrestrial orbit is progressing successfully. The cosmonauts are well.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF MOLDIYA-1 SATELLITE

LD311210 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--The Moldiya-1 communication satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today. It is intended for exploitation of the system of long-distance telephone-and-telegraph radio-communication, and also for transmission of programs of the USSR Central Television to the points located in areas of extreme north, Siberia, Far East and Central Asia.

The sputnik was put into a high elliptical orbit with the apogee of 40,860 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and the perigee of 470 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. The period of the sputnik's revolution is 12 hours 17 minutes, the inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.